## REPORT

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## The Settlement

OF THE

## RAWUL PINDER DISTRICT,

BY

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# Copy of letter No. 65-413, dated 2nd February 1865, from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Secretary to Government, Panjab.

I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration and orders of His

Revenue. Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a Report on the

Settlement Report of the Rawul Pindee District.

The Rawul Pindee District.

The Pindee District.

The Pindee District.

The Pindee District.

The Rawul Pindee Settlement effected by Major Cracroft, with comments thereupon by the Commissioner of the Rawul Pindee Division.

- 2. I labor under the disadvantage of having but a slight knowledge of the District under report. Major Cracroft's description, however, of the physical features of the country from paras: 1 to 65, is so very full and in such detail, that it would convey even to a perfect stranger a very complete knowledge of the locality.
- 3. The total area of the District is about 5,994 square miles, which shows it to be one of the most extensive Districts in the Panjab: of this it may be said in round numbers that one-third only is cultivated and culturable, and two-thirds are unculturable waste and mountain tracts.
  - 4. The details marginally noted show that the culturable area bears

    Cultivated area ... 1,266 Sq. Ms. a considerable proportion to the cultivated area, and that there is ample room for extension of cultivation.
- 5. If the detailed results of the measurement given in para. 134 are analysed, it will be observed that in the sub-divisions of Pindee Glieb and Futtehjung the proportion of culturable to cultivated is very large. For convenience of reference the details are given below:—

		Total Cultivated.	Culturable area in acres.
Pindee Glieb,		1,61,488	1,31,236
Futteh-jung,	• •	1,39,991	87,071

6. Only 1.81 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, but this might be increased very largely if, as suggested by Major Cracroft in paras: 69-70 and 390, large reservoirs of water were formed by making embankments across ravines in suitable localities. This is done very extensively in the Madras Presidency, and it is to be hoped that private enterprise aided by the State and by the skill and experience of our own officers, may undertake similar works in the Rawul Pindee District, more particularly in those localities, "where the unfortunate people are obliged to travel miles for a drop of drinking water."

- 7. The productions of the country are the ordinary staples of wheat and other inferior grains, the higher class crops such as Sugarcane, Cotton and Opium are either not grown at all, or in small quantities and of inferior quality.
- 8. It is hoped, however, that the culture of tea, which has been so successfully introduced into other parts of India, may under Doctor Jameson's skilful supervision, be extended to the Rawulpindee District.
- 9. If the conditions of the District are not the most favorable for the development of vegetable life, they are eminently so as regards animal life, and there are good breeds of horses, mules, camels, and even dogs.
- 10. The "physique" of the population is remarkably fine; some of the best soldiers in our army have been recruited from this and the neighbouring Districts. Their energy is unhappily very often misdirected, and leads them to the commission of daring and revolting crimes, to which they are further tempted by the facility with which they can escape into foreign territory.
- 11. The population is chiefly Mahomedan, with a slight sprinkling of According to Settlement Census.

  Mahomedans ... ... 4,79,595
  Hindoos ... ... 63,346

  5,42,941. average population per square mile is only 80, and on the cultivated area, 429. This is much less than in Sealkote and Jullandur, in which the population per square mile of cultivated surface is 582 and 564 respectively.
- 12. It may be urged that the physical character of the District will not admit of a very large increase of population; on the other hand it is certain that the lawless habits of the people, and the anarchy which reigned in past times, when the country was overrun by successive hosts of invaders, have conspired to keep cultivation and population much below their proper limits.
- 13. This also partly explains that out of 1,45,876 houses, only 1,706 are built of burnt brick, while the remainder are all kutcha or built of earth or unburnt brick. I am told, however, that there is a prejudice on the part of the agricultural population in favor of earthen or kutcha houses, and that in the Punjab very few agriculturists, even of those who could afford it, expend money in building houses of brick.
- 14. The antecedents of the people would not lead them to appreciate the advantages of education, it is therefore not surprising, as noted in para. 93, that only 2,117 scholars attend the village schools. It is note-worthy that while one per cent only of all Mahomedan boys attend, seven per cent. of

Hindoo boys attend. Doubtless of the Hindoos a large proportion belong to the trading class, who monopolise in other parts of the Punjab the benefits of schools kept up at the expense of the agriculturists.

- 15. The only towns in the District are Attock and Rawulpindee; the former owes its importance to its position on the Indus, and its Fort (which commands the Ferry) has always in times of war been considered a point of strategic importance. Here too Charles Herbert upheld the honour of the British name in 1848, by holding the Fort for several months against great odds, showing how much can be done by a solitary Englishman who is brave and determined.
- 16. Rawulpindee is fully described in para. 77 of the report. When the Sikh army surrendered their arms at this place in 1849, a Sikh was overheard to say:—" Today Maharajah Runjeet Sing has died," although in point of fact the Maharajah had died some years before. He meant that the empire formed by the genius and energy of the Sikh Chief had on that day passed into other hands. As the scene of the final triumph effected by British prowess over brave enemies, who had met them in many hard fought fields—Rawulpindee must always have a special interest for all of the English race. The District too, is memorable for the gallant stand made in it for some time by John Nicholson with raw levies raised by himself, against disciplined Sikh troops under Sirdar Chuttur Singh of Attarree.
- 17. Rawulpindee has established its reputation as one of the healthiest stations for European troops in India, and the District generally as noted in para, 73, is noted for its salubrity.
- 18. I am glad to find from para. 122 of the Report, that rights of the Government have been maintained to all waste tracts, in excess of the reasonable wants of the people—although this setting apart of reserve waste lands was specially authorized by Section VIII of Regulation VII of 1822, this has been overlooked in some parts of the Panjab. The result has been that in one District, at least, the extension of tea culture has been seriously impeded, and the result will be in others to increase in a very marked way, the difficulties for ensuring that supply of fuel which a legitimate extension of Railway enterprise in this province must demand.
- 19. It cannot be too seriously impressed upon all District and Settlement Officers, that the time will shortly come when every acre of land in which timber grows in convenient proximity to the great arterial lines of the province, will not only be in demand, but be so essential as to determine to some extent the profit or loss of Railway enterprise.

- 20. In para, 123 it is mentioned that the land-holders are allowed to fell, for their personal use, trees which belong to the Government, with the permission of the Civil authorities. A similar system prevailed formerly in the Kangra District, but I put a stop to it on the grounds that the gratuitous grant of timber was open to abuse and that the levy of a fee, however slight, would to some extent discourage an unduly lavish expenditure. I recommend that in the Rawulpindee District, Zemindars be called upon to pay a small fee upon every tree they cut down, and that of this a percentage be divided (as in Kangra) among the office bearers and the other shareholders of the village.
- 21. In para, 131 of the Report it is stated, that the system followed in Tehseels Murree and Kahoota is similar to that adopted in the Kangra District, under which the field map was dispensed with. After some years' experience in the Kangra District, I have come to the conclusion that a Settlement record without a field map is of little or no use. It is not necessary to represent each field, but it is absolutely necessary that each separate holding or cluster of fields belonging to each individual should be separately mapped. If this is not done, the preparation of the Settlement record involves great labour without any commensurate benefit, and I desire here to enter my strongest protest against any extension of a system, which dispenses with maps of separate holdings or clusters of fields.
- 22. I heartily approve of the policy referred to in para. 221, of assessing a very moderate revenue in those Hill tracts, which are more or less inaccessible, and inhabited by wild tribes, who never before acknowledged a master.
- 23. I will not follow Major Cracroft into the details of measurement and assessment into which he has entered most fully in chapter II of his report. It is evident that the most patient and most careful investigation has been made into the resources of each Elaqua, or minor Local Sub-division, of which there are no less than forty-two in the District. The statistics for each village and each Elaqua have been elaborated with the greatest care, and no pains have been spared to fix a proper assessment. Major Cracroft's intimate knowledge of the District, in which he has been employed since the first commencement of British rule, gave him advantages for testing these data which few other Settlement Officers have had.
- 24. The demand now fixed by Major Cracrost as compared with previous assessments, is noted below:—

Highest Revenue ever paid in one year, ... 10.18,237

Average of the assessment in Sikh times, ... 7,90,699

Average of the last 5 years of the Summary Settlement, ... 7,71,736

Major Cracroft's proposed demand, ... 7,29,665.

This demand includes Jageer Villages—after deducting the revenue fixed upon them the demand on Khalsa Villages will be 6,77,864.

- 25. This assessment in a considerable part of the District has been in operation for seven years, and its success has thus been tested by actual experience. I therefore concur with the Commissioner in recommending, that His Henor the Lieutenant Governor should confirm and sanction the assessment made by Major Cracroft.
- 26. By para. 271 of the report, it appears that some of these assessments will expire in 1869, and others in 1873. I would extend the period in all to  $\Lambda$ . D. 1880, about which time the Settlements of the Jallander and Amballa Divisions will expire.
- 27. The policy of giving long leases will probably be admitted universally, and it may be specially advocated for the Rawulpindee District, which from Major Cracroft's description is evidently in a transition state.
- 28. To a people whose traditions are full of the acts of oppression committed by invading hosts, the evils resulting from the incursion of Settlement officials must appear very slight; still there is no doubt that every Settlement while it is pending brings evils in its train. This and the expense which is involved weigh also with me in recommending the extension of the period of the present Settlement.
- 29. I would refer to paras. 110-113 for a detailed account of the costs of the settlement. The total amount expended is 1,69,225, which falls on the revenue assessed at 23 per cent. In the Settlements effected formerly in the North Western Provinces the average cost was 9 per cent. The percentage of the costs of Settlement in some of the Districts of the Panjab is marginally

District .	Per cer	ituge o	f cost.	
Jallander,	****	•••	•••	17
Annutsur,	•••	• • •	•••	21
Coordaspoor,		•••	•••	27
Googranwala,	•••	.,		32
Scalkote,	•••	•••	•••	37
Perozepore.		•••		10-6
Timballa and I	l'hane:	sur cife	ct-1	
ed by Mr. V	Vynya	rd,	]	39

noted. Thus it will be seen that the cost of the Rawulpindee District, although very high as compared with the N. W. Provinces, is considerably less than in the Districts of Goordaspore, Goojranwala, Sealkote, Ambal-

la, and Thaneisur. My own impression is, that the cost of Settlement in these Districts was too high, and that it is paying too much for a Settlement record, when it involves the expenditure of more than one-fourth and one-third of the year's revenue. In a District like Rawulpindee with a large area, and not very productive soil, the cost of Settlement must necessarily show a larger percentage than Jallandur, with its compact and fertile area.

- 30. The average percentage of Patwaree's fees on the Jumma is in no Tehseel less than 4.12 per cent, and in one it is as high as 7-4-8. In former times the remuneration of Putwarees was fixed at two per cent throughout India: this was increased in the Panjab to three rupees two annas per cent and this enhanced allowance is now made up to more than five per cent in the Rawulpindee District. I object altogether to this high percentage, for it virtually alienates to village servants, money which would otherwise be carried to credit as Land Revenue. I object also to the arrangement by which not only the Putwarce's but the Chowkcedar's wages are realized by Tehseel officials, and paid by them to these functionaries. I have addressed you separately on this matter, and recommended that lands should be set apart in each village to cover the pay of the Patwarree and the Chowkeedar, the management of these lands vesting in the Lumbardars. The aggregate pay of Patwarrees in a District ought not in my opinion to be in excess of the authorized percentage of three Rupees and two annas per cent. There is a tendency to increase these extra cesses, which ought to be checked. I concur however with the Commissioner, that it would be very unadvisable to make any changes during the currency of the present Rawulpindee Settlement.
- 31. From para. 275 of the Report it would appear, that about one-twelfth of the whole revenue of the District is alienated to the holders of rent-free tenures and others, but not more than one fourth of these grants are to be upheld in perpetuity.
- 32. Major Cracroft's detailed and elaborate observations in paras: 285-296 show that under the Sikh rule in the Rawnlpindee District, there was a very general disturbance of the rights of the original founders of villages, and a transfer of those rights to lessees and farmers and jageerdars whose claims to consideration appear to have been largely admitted by the Settlement and appellate courts. There were doubtless good reasons for this, but ordinarily the tenure of a farmer, or lessee, or jageerdar, however long, would not convey rights of ownership.
- 33. On no point I believe has there been such great diversity of practice in the Panjab Courts, as in adjudicating claims in which one party pleads right, and the other pleads possession. Some of our officers appear to be so anxious to afford redress to an owner who was ousted by an oppressive ruler in times of anarchy and misrule, that they would in his favour disregard altogether the law of limitation, and in this view they carry with them the sympathy of the people at large, and the sense of the country. Other officers again apply the law of limitation so literally, that under its provisions they reject the claim of ousted owners, without considering the circumstances under which

they were dispossessed, or whether the occupancy of present holders was such as to confer upon them a clear title of ownership, or whether their occupancy was only permissive, as in the case of farmers and trustees, or assignees of the Government revenue. The difficulty is to determine in many cases the nature of the occupancy, and this often requires very patient and laborious investigation. This in a marked manner I may here remark has been the character of the inquiries made in Major Cracroft's Settlement Court.

- 34. As I shall have to address you separately on the "Status" of tenants in the Panjab, I will only in the present communication draw the special attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to the clause which has been introduced in the administration papers of the Rawulpindee District referred to in para. 303, under which the proprietor is declared to have a right to redeem land from the Hereditary cultivator by a regular suit in the Revenue Court. As the administration paper is drawn up by the proprietors, it is clear that such a clause entered therein, cannot be considered binding upon the tenants who are no parties thereto, and also that without special legislative enactment our Courts could not give effect legally to the arrangement proposed. That circumstances frequently arise now, and will much more frequently arise hereafter, when the population and wealth of the country have largely increased, which render it desirable to give the proprietor authority to buy out the rights of his tenant, I readily admit, and I would have no objection to arm our Courts with power to enforce this authority, if due consideration were shown to the tenants.
- 35. From para. 305 and the subjoined statement it will be observed, that one-fourth of the Cultivated area of the Rawulpindee District is held by tenants with a right of occupancy, and for one-third of this area only is rent paid in cash, while for the remainder payments are in kind. It will further be observed that the so-called rent when the tenant pays in cash, is an insignificant amount, and that in these cases virtually the tenant and not the proprietor enjoys much of the rent, if the assessment is really moderate. The so-called proprietor enjoys instead of rent what may be called a Talooqdaree allowance, averaging some ten per cent upon the revenue.
- 36. I am myself strongly in favor of cash payments, when it is clear that the Cultivator is entitled to the "Status" of hereditary tenant; because I believe that under a system of grain payments an influential proprietor can so harass his tenant, as to oblige him to vacate his holding, and thus unjustly deprive him of his fixity of tenure: on the other hand there is no doubt that proprietors are very strongly in favour of grain payments, and the chief reason is that under this system alone they obtain full rent.

- 37. On a recent occasion I was talking to a large body of proprietors in the Sealkote District, and asked them in connection with Mr. Prinsep's recent inquiries into the "status" of tenants, whether they objected to so many having been recorded hereditary tenants at the last Settlement, and they told me they would not object if they were allowed to take payments in kind; in other words they do not so much object to the tenure of hereditary cultivators, as that under our Settlement arrangements the so-called tenant either absorbs a great portion of the rent, or the State absorbs it by fixing too high a demand.
- 38. The total number of Lumberdars shown at 3,915 in para. 307, gives on an average somewhat above two Lumberdars to each village. In border Districts, I think a very large discretion should be given to District Officers in the nomination of Lumberdars, and that on the death of present incumbents their sons should not be appointed as a matter of course.
- 39. In conclusion, I would join with Mr. Brandreth, the Commissioner, in hoping that, "Major Cracroft will receive the thanks of the Government for this great work, which he has brought to a close, with so much ability and perseverance." He has most assuredly earned the thanks of every Officer who is now, or who may be hereafter connected with the administration of the Rawulpindee District, for the mass of valuable detailed information which he has placed on record regarding the country and the people, and whose welfare he has laboured so diligently to promote by an equal assessment and by a careful investigation of their landed rights.
- 40. I trust also, that the services of his subordinate officers will be suitably acknowledged, and that the services of Moonshees Ameen Chund and Hookum Chund, to whom Major Cracroft expresses himself indebted for most assistance, will not be unrewarded.

FROM

#### MAJOR J. E. CRACROFT,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER, RAWULPINDEE.

To

#### E. L. BRANDRETH, ESQUIRE

COMMISSIONER & SUPERINTENDENT, RAWULPINDEE DIVN.

Dated RawulPindee 8th October 1864.

SIR,

I have the honor to forward herewith my Report on the Rawul

- Map shewing the physical features of the country on a scale of 4 miles to the Inch.
   Do, showing the fiscal sub-divisions on a scale of 2 miles to the inch.
- Do bound with the Settlement Report, scale 8 miles to the Inch.

#### APPENDICES.

Statement Nos. V. VI. and VII. bound in Volume.

1. Statement of Territorial Transfers

2. Do. of Wild Beasts

3. Do. of Ferries

4. Do. of Population

5. Table of General Data for Assessment.

6. Abstract of average Sikh Jurna

7. Do. of Putwareals Girches

- of Putwaree's Circles
- Statement shewing the description and quantity of work
- performed of Talooqdaree Allowances of Appeals. 9,
- Do. LU.

Pindee Settlement, together with the Maps and Appendices marginally noted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedt. servant,

J. E. CRACROFT, Settlement Officer. ON

### The Settlement

OF THE

#### RAWUL PINDEE DISTRICT,

BY

### Major J. E. Craeroft.

#### CHAPTER I. DESCRIPTION.

- 1. The District of Rawul Pindee in the Punjab, is situated between the Topographical Descrip. 33° and 31° degrees of latitude, and 71° and 74° degrees of longitude. Its breadth from East to West, from Salgraon to Khooshalgurh, ferries on the Jhelum and Indus respectively, in latitude 30°, 31′, is 100 miles. Its length from North to South from Pind Miliree on the boundary of Huzara, to Kuraee on that of the Jhelum District, is 50 miles.
- 2. An area of 4,123 square miles has been measured by the Putwarees, or village Accountants; but this does not represent the whole size of the District. Cheeked by comparison with Captain D. G. Robinson's Topographical Map, there appears to be a difference of 1,430 square miles representing mountain tracts, which the Village Accountants were unable to measure with their rough instruments. Indeed, saving the small plots of cultivation, constituting a very fractional part of the surface, the Tehseel of Murree and a portion of Kuhoota were not measured at all. According to the foregoing calculation, at best but a guess, the total area of the District is 5,553 square miles. But Captain Robinson calculates it after scientific survey at 5,994 square miles, and I am bound to adopt his calculation, there being no Revenue Survey, and because, owing to the ruggedness of the surface, the high mountains and the deep ravines, the measurements of the Village Accountants are avowedly defective. I therefore assume the total area of the District to be 5,994 square miles, of which

1,266 square miles are cultivated

550 , , culturable, and

4,178 , unculturable waste and mountain tracts.

The cultivated area is irrigated only to the extent of 23 square miles, or 1.81 per cent.

Limits. 3. The Geographical limits may be thus described:—

To the North are the frontier Districts of Huzara and Peshawur. To the West those of Peshawur, Kohat and Bunnoo, the River Indus being the boundary the whole length of the District from Huzara to the confluence of the Sohan. To the South are the Districts of Bunnoo, Shahpoor and Jhelum, the River Sohan forming the boundary for 40 miles. To the East, the river Jhelum separates the District from the territories of the Maharaja of Cashmere.

- 4. The close proximity of Independent tribes may be seen by reference An argument for light to any map. Besides the territycies of Cashmeer, there are several points where a strip conly 4 or 5 miles intervenes between this District and Independent tribes. This circumstance at times renders the administration much more difficult, than it otherwise would be, and is an argument in favor of moderation of assessment.
- 5. A statement is furnished (Appendix No. 1) of the transfers of tracts and villages to, and from, other Districts. Originally, the Guk-Transfers of Territory. kur tract of Khanpoor belonged to the Rawulpindee District, but at annexation it was incorporated with Huzara. A great portion of it is mountain waste, and might with great advantage be demarcated as Government Rukh or Preserve, and added to those formed in the Rawulpindee District adjoining that Elaqa. The want of firewood for Rawulpindee would thus be The Murree Mountains, comprizing 4 Elaqus with 92 villages, paying in round numbers 8,000 Rupees; a large portion of Tehseel Kahoota, namely 4 Elaque with 154 villages, yielding a Revenue of 29,000 Rupees; a portion of Tehseel Rawulpindee, comprizing 24 villages paying annually 9,100 Rupees; were received from Huzara, and some smaller transfers were made to Rawulpindee from surrounding Districts, while the whole of the Khurree and Gundgurh Elaqas, composed of 28 villages paying a Juma of 14,273 Rupees, containing the Tarkheylee population, were transferred to Huzara, and some minor transfers have been effected from this to other Districts. The Appendix gives full details, with authority, &c.
- 6. This District, situated on the Southern slopes of the North Western extremities of the Himalaya mountains, bounded on two sides by the Rivers above mentioned, containing large mountain tracts with rich valleys, traversed by many mountain torrents, and

inhabited by a rare admixture of fine hardy races, is one of the most beautiful and remarkable in the Punjab. A lengthened description of its beauties, in their variety and detail is more than I can attempt. I will confine myself to such mention as I think necessary to elucidate the assessment, one of the main objects of this Report.

- 7. From the North Eastern extremity of the tract to its Western limits,

  Mountains and Pla. the District is traversed by hills more or less linked together, causing those peculiarities of surface and climate
  by which it is distinguished.
- 8. The mountains, now locally known as the Murree hills, a continuation of the great Himalaya system, descend in a Southerly and Westerly direction. In their Southward course they follow the Jhelum River, and traversing this District and that of Jhelum, they blend lower down with the chain of mountains known as the Salt Range. Stretching Westward they descend into the plains, and end at a short distance beyond the Margulla Pass.
- 9. Here they meet the extreme limit of another range of mountains, which under the local name of Chitta Puhar, or white hills (derived from its formation of limestone), crosses the Indus at the Western extremity of the District, joins the Khuttuck mountains, and finally merges in the great chain of the Sufed Koh.
- 10. I will commence with an account of the general features of the portion of the District, comprizing the Sub-collectorates of Attock, Pindee Gheb, and Futteh Jung.
- the formation of many portions of its Southern side is soft sandstone. The outer surface of the latter has, owing to the action of the atmosphere, assumed a dark, almost black color, giving it the name of Kala Puhar. The whole mountain is known as the "Kala Chitta Puhar" (the black and white hills); but is more generally called by the latter name, which for convenience, I will adopt throughout this report. The Kala or black portion extends further into the plain in an Eastern direction, than the Chitta or Lunestone part. The range is in the shape of a wedge. Entering the District between Attock and Nara, where its width is about 12 miles, it comes to a point at its eastern extremity 4 miles due South of the Margulla Pass, and is about 50 miles in length. It lies in what is known as the Khâtar tract, so called after the Khutturs, an important tribe to be further noticed hereafter. It forms the

boundary of the Sub-collectorate of Attock, separating it from those of Pindee Gheb, and Futteh Jung.

- 12. The range is not remarkable for any variety of natural products. It is more or less thickly covered with Kow (wild olive), and Phoollâh (accacia modesta). Grass eagerly sought after by the population of the surrounding country, grows plentifully on the Limestone hills. There is a salt spring near the village of Jassur, which is carefully watched by the salt customs department. The villagers used formerly to steep their chapatties, or unleavened cakes, in the spring to economize salt. A rich lime is the most valuable production of these hills. The trees are excellent for fuel and charcoal.
- 13. The slope of the adjoining plains on both sides of the range is not favorable to the retention of the rain water, which flows off without fertilizing the soil. No important streams rise in these hills, they are drained to the West by numerous gorges, carrying the surface water to the Indus. To the North, the rain water finds its way to the Hurroh, and its tributary the Nundna, and to the South the surface drainage is conveyed to the Indus partly by the Jubba and Nummul Ravines, and partly by the great Resh or Tothâl torrent. In general, the region is dry and arid, and the heat during Summer intense; but there are places where small springs exist in hollows and ravines, affording a limited supply of water for cattle.
- 14. It is a wild and curious region—the hills assume fautastic shapes, generally running in ridges from west to east with deep furrows and sometimes broad glens between them, occasional conical hillocks intervening. The color of the soil is often dark red, and even purple, varied with light and blue grey. There is an absence of human habitations, of bright foliage, of water, and consequently of animal life, to relieve the solitariness and gloom. Here crime flourished, many deeds of violence were perpetrated with impunity, the murderer, the robber, and offender against the State found shelter, and it is only in recent years that life and property have become secure.
- 15. Similar to the projection of the Murree mountains into the plain, is that of another range which descending from Huzara ends in the Gundgurh mountain, the seat of the predatory tribe of Tarkheylees, once the terror of travellers on the high-way from Peshawur to Lahore. This chain is united with the hills skirting Eusofzye, and divides two fine plains, one of which extending from Hurreepoor in Huzara to Hussun Abdal, comprises in this District, the Elaqas of Hurroh, Nulla and Punjkhutta; and the other stretching to the Indus forms the fertile plain of

Chueh. This mountain is situated in the Huzara District. It is composed of Limestone; but the Western slopes are not precipitous and the rain water descending from them to the plain of Chuch, enriches it with valuable fertilizing Salts, and finds its way by the Chel stream to the Indus above Attock. Its Southern and Eastern aspects are more abrupt. The Hurroh flows at its base. The interval is a net work of deep ravines, carrying off all the rain water, without fertilizing this sterile and improductive tract.

- The Khereemar moun. hills, both running East and West. The first and largest about 8 miles long by 13 broad, is the Khereemar, so ealled because of the extreme hardness and sharpness of its stone formation, a kind of dark blue limestone, which destroys the Kheree, or sandal used in these parts. There is but little wood or grass on the mountain. Between it and the Gundgurh range is the fertile valley of Boorhan, joined at its Eastern extremity by that of Hussun Abdal, both watered by copious streams.
- 17. At Hussun Abdal there is a hill of about 4 miles in circumference, with a celebrated pilgrim's slirine devoted to the memory Hussun Abdal and Wah. of Baba Wullee, known by the name of Hussun Abdal, or Hussun the mad or inspired, whose tomb is in the valley. It is said that one of Jehangeer's wives is buried here, in an enclosure containing two fine old Cypresses, planted by order of the Emperor. At the express order of the late Lord Dalhousie, this tomb and enclosure are carefully preserved. Much has been written of the charms of the Valley of Hussun Abdal and the garden of Wah, so named from an exclanation extorted from the Emperor Akbar, in admiration of its beauty. Time has left nothing but the ruins of buildings, parterres covered with grass and weeds, choked reservoirs, a jungle of trees, a scene of desolation in the midst of luxuriant vegetation. It is watered by a branch of the Chiblat, which falls into the Hurroh. Wah used to be the resting place of the Emperors on their way to the valley of Cashmeer. It is a valley of great fertility, and contrusted with the country immediately around, is like an oasis in the desert. The streams of water are most refreshing, where water is so scarce.

The garden of Wah has been made over to Hyat Khan, aid-de-camp of the late lamented General Nieholson, now an Extra Assistant Commissioner, on the condition of his not allowing it to fall into greater decay. The arrangement will last only during the term of the present Settlement but I would strongly recommend its continuance.

18. The other hill is the Kowagar, noted for a kind of black marble with yellow vein, capable of taking a high polish. This stone is ealled by the natives Abree, and is worked into cups and

ornamental objects by an artisan of the neighboring village, Kuhootra. A very good specimen of ornamental pillars, manufactured of this stone, is to be seen in a building at Attock, now used as a Police Post.

- or "Mihra," extending to the Gundgurh mountain, where it becomes extremely bleak and arid, affording facility to Trans Indus marauders from Sitana to make inroads, carry off cattle, and kidnap traders for ransom. It is drained by the Chel, the Hurroh, and the Indus, and is generally cultivated; but the lands are sandy, poor, undulating, and incapable of retaining much of the rain water. There are no villages in the centre of this tract. They are all situated on its outskirts, where water is procurable. Between the Hurroh, the Mundra, and the Chitta Puhar are many villages generally situated on the banks of those streams, or on ravines falling into them, wherever water is found. They are mostly poor villages, with extensive areas. Between the Khireemar and the Chitta Puhar, is a fertile tract of country in which the fine villages of Bihtur, Jhung, &c., are situated. The possessions of Futteh Khan of Dreg, Khuttur, and his cousin Nawab Khan are in this quarter.
- 20. Another spur of the mountain enters the District at Attock. Its

  The Attock Mountain.

  formation is a coarse thick slate. It extends only a few miles, is very bleak, and has no vegetation. There are only two villages situated in it, namely Roomeean and Dhukner. There is a small and tolerably fertile valley on its western side towards the Indus, containing two or three villages.
- 21. The last prolongation of the Trans Indus mountains which has to be noticed, is in the Mokhud Tract. These hills attain no height, consist of boulder formation, and yield grass for cattle, and hardy shrubs. The Zemindars, a race of Saghree Puthans rear horses of a hardy breed, which roam at large over the hills, and are much prized. This is one of the wildest tracts in the district, the hills stretch for some miles in distinct elongated ridges, with valleys between them. The best of these is Nurrara, a valley with a broad mountain torrent. On its banks are the homes and the lands of the Puthan inhabitants.
- 22. Both the Chitta Puhar and the Mokhud Tract abound in game, especially the wild sheep or Oorial and Ravine Deer. Jaffurkhan Khuttuk takes out a yearly license, and many Officers both of Rawulpindee and Peshawur here find relaxation in sport. The Ravine Deer cause much loss and annoyance to the Zemindars; they roam about in large herds, and are not easily driven away. Few licenses for arms are allowed in this part of the district, so that the des-

tructive propensities of these animals are not checked. There are fewer wild beasts than might be expected, no Tigers and but few Leopards; Wolves too are not often seen.

- 23. South of the Chitta Puhar and East of the Mokhud Tract, is the extensive Tehseel or sub-collectorate of Pindee Gheb. From its Eastern limit to the centre is a high table land, traversed only by the Seel stream and the ravines connected with it. From the centre to the west it is cut up by huge ravines, with occasional water-sheds. Part of the Futteh Jung Tehseel which adjoins Pindee Gheb is similar in physical features.
- The Khyree Mountain. Moorut, partly of Limestone and partly of Sandstone formation. It used to be covered with Phoollah and Kow trees, but these have now almost disappeared. There is scarcely any water. It is a long narrow ridge running N. E. by S. W. and is about 24 miles in length. From its western extremity some sterile sandstone hillocks diverge in a South Westerly direction, extending about 12 miles. North of this range is a plateau intersected by ravines, in which is situated the town-ship of Futteh Jung, a large village favorably situated for trade at the junction of several important lines of communication. The route from Peshawar via Bagh, Nilab, the Salt Range, and Rannuggur, is through this village, but it has lost much of its trade since the Grand Trunk Road has been taken through Rawulpindee.
- 25. South of the Khyree Moorut, is a dreary waste about 5 miles broad and 25 miles long, consisting of a net work of ravines, with intervening hillocks. The valley beyond formed by the Sohân, is one of the most fertile tracts in the District. Studded with fine villages, perched on Dherees or elevated mounds, with many wells, surrounded by Mulberry, Persian Lilacs, and Sissoo trees, it vies with Chuch in fertility and freshness.
  - 26. South East of the Khyree Moorut is the Doongee Puhar, which The Doongee Hill. affords the people of the Sohan valley wood and grass.
- 27. The foregoing is a brief account of the Western half of the District.

  It is distinct in physical features, population, tenures, and in some parts climate from the Eastern section. The mountains are more dry and arid, the heat more intense, the villages fewer, larger in area, more scanty in population, and that population less scattered; the people hardier and addicted to violent crimes and blood feuds. Although this portion of the District includes the richly fertile tracts of Chuch, the valleys of the Sohan, the Seel, Hussun Abdal, and Boorhan, yet its

general characteristic is vast areas and comparatively small produce, and therefore insignificant Revenue; large Zemindarce and Puttidaree Estates; powerful Proprietors, and depressed Cultivators.

- The Eastern portion mate, its physical features are less wild, and its population is more dense, and scattered over the country in innumerable hamlets, called Dhoks or Mohras, belonging to the parent village, betokening more security and a higher degree of cultivation. Here the cultivator often raised by the force of circumstances to the right of proprietorship, and as such yelept a "Malik Qubza," has even as cultivator the advantage over the proprietor, who may well view with envy the fine properties of the land-holders of the Western section. The tenures are mostly Bhyachara; in short the Eastern portion has felt with full force the levelling effects of the Sikh power, while the Western has been able to maintain its integrity alike against Gukkurs, Khuttuks, and Sikhs.
- 29. This Eastern portion lies directly south and west of the Murree hills, which as before stated, traverse the East of the District from North to South. It is composed of four Tehseels, namely Rawulpindee, Goojur Khan. Kuhoota and Murree. The two former sub-collectorates are almost entirely on the plain, while the two latter are chiefly on the hills.
- The former contain several table lands or water sheds, traversed here and there by low sandstone spurs running ordinarily East General features: Table and West, and assuming in some places needle forms. lands, Ravines, &c. of the Eastern portiou. One of these seems to connect the Murree range with the Khyrce Moorut, and is crossed at Surae Rewat, 10 miles S. E. of Rawulpindoe by the Grand Trunk Road. This splendid road is generally speaking on the water shed of the country. The sand stone spur appears again at Rinnial, . S. W. of Rawulpindee, and forms a conspicuous and extraordinary object. There are also fertile valleys, more particularly those of the Koorung, the upper Sohan, the Verala, the Kashee, &c. The most remarkable feature of this part of the District, is perhaps the broken nature of the ground, exhibiting in some localities a net work of ravines of considerable extent. Devoid of vegetation, they present to the eye a picture of desolate confusion, perfectly indescribable. They are often of great depth with perpendicular clay banks, and yet it is wonderful how little they appear to alter from year to year. Seen from some high lands above, they look as if there had been a great convulsion of nature, and as if the whole country had sunk into a vast chasm, leaving portions of the tract of every size and shape standing erect, as it were abruptly checked in their downward course. One of these extraordinary localities is near Sang, a Gukkhur

village; it is related that a traveller once lost himself in the maze of Ravines, and was accidentally found half dead. These ravines are infested by wolves, hyenas, and jackals, which however do not commit great depradations and act chiefly as scavengers. The population of this part of the District is generally speaking dense, the lands are highly cultivated and artificially dammed up to retain water. The villages are at easy distances, and the country is studded with hamlets; the scenery, though sometimes dreary in consequence of the absence of trees and water, is never altogether devoid of interest, and is greatly beautified by views of the snowy ranges, and of the lower mountains and valleys. The heat is mitigated by cool breezes. In many places the deficiency of water is lamentable, it has sometimes to be brought from great distances. To one who can compare the country with what it was at the annexation of these provinces to the British dominions, nothing can be more pleasing and afford better promise for the future, than the improvement which has taken place, both in its aspect and the condition of the people. The tract is entirely agricultural, there are few places of note. The most celebrated of these is Munikyâlâ, supposed to be the ancient Taxiles with its Buddhist Tope, so well described in the Asiatic Researches, and by Mount Stuart Elphinstone. There is an old Surae and a Tomb at Surae Rewat, built to the memory of Sooltan Sarang Gukkhur, and his Sooltana. It is in fair preservation. Their are several Sikh forts, all more or less dismantled. That of Sungace is remarkably situated, the locality is a good one, I believe, for making a dam to accumulate the rain water. The fort at Sookho is noted as the place where Mrs. George Lawrence and others, were kept prisoners by the Sikhs during the year of 1848-49.

- 31. I now come to the Tehseels of Murree and Kahoota. A great porDescription of the north eastern portion of the District. Goolabsing, with whom an exchange was made at annexation for other territory Trans-Jhelum. The Southern portion of Tehseel Kahoota assimilates with Tehseel Goojur Khan, the Northern with Murree.
- 32. The range of mountains described as running in a Southerly direction Murree mountains: tion following the course of the Jhelum, descends into the plains in long spurs, forming charming valleys of varied degrees of fertility. Their formation is in general sand-stone, but from the Margulla eastward near to Noorpoor, North of Rawul-pindee, it is entirely limestone. The stations of Murree (elevation about 7,400 feet), and Nundkote (elevation about 4,500), are situated in these hills.
- 33. The most remarkable of the ranges are the Murree mountain, with its varied trees and views; the Puffcondee mountain covered with pinus longifolia,

the Murh mountain with its extensive plateau, extraordinary geological formation, and copious springs of water; the Kotlee spur; the Kuror mountain, so well fitted for the location of troops, and the Punjar, with its fir wood.

- Timber and Fruit trees, shrubs of many varieties, including the Daphne and Desmodium, locally called Kullanchee (both Trees, &c. deemed likely to be useful in the manufacture of paper), and a rich flora comprizing some European specimens, grow here in great luxuriance. The more valuable timber trees are the pinus excelsa and longifolia, (respectively known here as the Bynrh and Cheer); the Toon, Dhummun or Ash, Duruba, Ilex, Wahut tree, Khungur, Kow or wild olive. The Phulloondur, Abes webbiana a noble conifer with dark foliage, often attaining a height of 100 feet is only useful for indoor purposes, as it will not bear exposure to wet, and may therefore be classed with the Horse Chesnut, Plane, Poplar, Wild Cherry and other ornamental trees, which abound and adorn the hills with their varied foliage. The distant ranges of the mountains clothed with eternal snow blending with the sky, the rich valleys, and these woods, combine to form beautiful views, only wanting the adjunct of water to equal the finest mountain scenery in the world.
- Further south the mountains change in aspect. They are less lofty and more irregular, still adorned by beautiful trees; Lower portion. their shapes become more diversified and angular, sometimes pyramidal; the valleys broader; there is more cultivation; the villages and hamlets are picturesquely placed on the hill sides in nooks, or on projecting spurs: occasionally the ruins of an old eastle recal the bygone splendours of a Gukkhur Chief, or a fort the tyranny of the grasping Sikh. Altogether the scenery though less grand is more picturesque. Few excursions could be more delightful, than a tour from Rawulpindee viâ Chirrah, Murree, Kuhoota, Owen (on the Jhelum), Beor, Nara, Salgiran, Kullur and Dangullee (on the Jhelum), to Goojurkhan on the Grand Trunk Road. This Dangullee was formerly the principal seat of the chief branch of the noted Gukkhur tribe. To the geologist and botanist the whole tract would offer irresistible attractions, and the sportsman would find game from the tiger, bear, and wild boar, to the black and red partridge, the beautiful chikor and the quail. Still further south the trees are less lofty, brush wood takes their place, the hills are rounded, and the scenery becomes more tame and uniform.
- 36. These mountains are thickly populated by hardy and warlke races, possessing much cattle, and passionately attached to their homes. They are now recovering from depopulation caused by Maharaja Goolab Sing's cruel and exacting administration.

- 37. In the upper portions of the tract, the profits of the land-holders are derived more from the produce of their cattle, the manufacture of clarified butter, the sale of hides, fruits, honey, and other products than from agriculture, which never of great importance as regards the revenue, has remained more stationary than in other parts of the District, especially since the felling of timber and periodical conflagration of grass have been prohibited. Notice will be taken hereafter of the introduction of potatoes and tea.
- 38. In the Southern portion agriculture is carried to great perfection, takAgriculture in the southern portion of this ing into consideration the nature of the implements used; the proprietors are generally copy-holders, the cultivators hereditary, and the population large, bestowing much labor on the land, and leaving surplus hands to seek employment in Public Works or in the Army, whence considerable sums are remitted to their relatives for the improvement of the land, and the purchase of cattle. Some of the lower valleys not only produce Toon (the Indian Mahogany) Mulberry trees, Mangoes, Plums, Apricots, Limes, and other fruits, but they are highly productive in cereals, and yield a handsome revenue.
- 39. In one locality near Golera, north of Rawul-pindeo, and in the TehSulphur mine and Petroleum. seel of that name a Sulphur mine exists, which used to be
  worked by the Sikhs. Specimens of the ore were sent to
  the Lahore Exhibition. Petroleum is found in one or two places.
- 40. The Zemindars in the Mountainous portions of the District are subjected to loss by wild beasts. Tigers and Leopards carry Wild Beasts. off their cattle, and wild boar and other animals are very destructive to the crops. A return is given in Appendix No. 2, of the number of animals killed, and the amount of rewards paid during the last 5 years commencing with the official year 1859-60. The result is that 132 wild beasts have been destroyed, and Rupees 834-8 paid in rewards. The number of arms licenses granted is 403. Of these a large proportion are granted for honorary distinction. Only wild beasts destructive to human life are entered in the return. This subject is noticed, and a tabular return furnished, because it is one of vast importance to the agricultural population; and I may add of growing importance, for wild beasts are on the increase rather than otherwise; the reservation to Government of tracts of waste land, the proposed raising of forests and jungles thereon, and the restriction from trespass, will tend greatly to augment the evil.
  - 41. From this range of mountains spring the principal streams, which traverse the district. I must first notice the River Jhe.

    Rivers, Streams, and Mountain Torrents. The Jhelum. lum, which rising in Cashmeer under the name of Behut, and passing through the Baramoola Pass in the snow

clad range of Pir Punjal, skirts the district from its Northernmost point near Dewul (a halting place for travellers on the road to the beautiful valley), to the boundary of the Jhelum district, a distance of about 70 miles, flowing between lofty mountains and precipitous rocks, its clear and swift stream rushes down numerous rapids bearing with it rafts of timber. From the time of Alexander, for whom a fleet was built, in which his troops returning from their conquering invasion sailed down the river, Diodar timber has been a celebrated article of commerce.

- 42. The Jhelum is navigable below Dangullee, a noted place for depositing timber, situated 40 miles East of Rawulpindee. As the river has no influence on the district, other than being its boundary, I shall not attempt any further description, and merely state that considering the abiding want of timber for public works, and private purposes in the Rawulpindee district, Dangullee should be made a depôt as well as Jhelun, the surplus timber detained at Dangullee being allowed to go on to that place. The road to Dangullee is capable of being made an excellent cart road at a small outlay, and the saving of nearly 30 miles of distance as compared with the Jhelum route, would cause a considerable dimunition on the carriage of timber, and consequent saving to the State, and private individuals.
- 13. The Jhelum is joined by many mountain torrents, but of these none need be particularly noticed except the Kashee, which with its main tributary the Chotee Kashee, flowing parallel to each other from the vicinity of Mutor and Lehree, both charmingly situated, the one in a rich and picturesque valley, the other embosomed in hills and inhabited by a race of Gurhwals—a decayed gentry, of whom more hereafter—traverse the Tehseel of Kuhoota from North to South, a country rich in beauty and productiveness. After receiving the drainage of the Eastern and Southern portions of Tehseel Goojur Khan, through the Bhaee Khan and Bishendour ravines, it abruptly turns Eastward, takes further contributions from the District of Jhelum, forming thence forward its boundary, and joins the Jhelum a few miles south of the well known ferry, Hil Bhugam.
- The Sohan or Swan, and its Tributaries.

  Sohan. It springs at the base of the Murree Mountain, and rushing down deep valleys receives contributions from the neighbouring hills: is first swelled by the Khud, a stream which flows from the foot of the Puphoondee mountain, and traverses the picturesque valley of Nurraee, inhabited by a branch of the Suttee Tribe.

<sup>\*</sup>Swan, as it is spelt in the maps and generally pronounced, is a corruption. The name is spelt in Persian, Sohan.

- narrow gorge on the abrupt Eastern side of which stands the Fort of Phurwalla, one of the chief seats of the Gukkhurs. The situation is wild and romantic, and the locality is noteworthy for the assault made upon it by the Emperor Baber, who gives a spirited sketch of the operations in his autography. An extract of the passage has been made by Mr. Arthur Brandreth, in his Settlement Report of the Jhelum District. I need not therefore enter it here. Passing through this gorge, the Sohan wends its way through a pretty Valley bordered by some fine Villages, until replenished by the Aling, it reaches the vicinity of Rawulpindee, where it is joined by the Koorung and the Leh streams.
- 46. The Aling has its source in the Nurrh mountain. Flowing through some beautiful Valleys, reinforced by the Kulumun which drains those of the Punjar and Owen, it falls into the Sohan near the village of Schala. Up to this point the Sohan and its tributaries have no great value as irrigating Streams, beyond watering small patches of Rice cultivation; but after the confluence of the Aling, the Sohan passes through low lands, in which the valley of Schala is situated and irrigated by means of a water-cut and wells.
- other branch springing from the mountains in the Huzara boundary, and skirting the well known villages of Scela, Barakao, Rawul-pindee, &c. on the Murree road, fertilizes an extensive plain, in which are the first class villages of Schau, Turlaee, Kunna-dak, &c., &c. The water of the Koorung is capable of being extensively utilized by artificial means.
- Lime stone mountains due north of Rawulpindee. It is imbedded in deep banks, and its water is unproductive, except for Juliars or wells fed by the stream. These Juliars are a highly important means of irrigation, and will be noticed more particularly hereafter. The Leh skirts the city and Cantonments of Rawulpindee, and pouring over a wild rocky bed falls into the Sohan, where Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C. B., of the Royal Engineers, is creeting his magnificent Bridge, at a spot 4 miles S. E. of Rawulpindee.
- 49. At this point the Sohan again enters hilly ground, and emerges about 5 unles further into a fertile and somewhat extensive tract, containing the villages of Gorukpoor, Adeala, Dhulla, &c., all excellent for their productiveness. It is believed that some portion of this valley could be watered artificially.

- Sohan valley, the seat of the Alpials, a tribe noted for its clannish and turbulent spirit. In former days they used to furnish the Sikh Government with many of its best horses and Goorchurras. This plain is one of the most productive in the District. The Sohan is here joined by the Seel, a stream which having its source in the mountains North East of Rawulpindee, flows through some good country. Thence forward the Sohan forms the Southern boundary. It widens into a broad sandy bed, and receives the Vurala, which traverses the southern part of the District, and several similar large drainage outlets from Shelum.
- The Seel (lower).

  The Seel (lower).

  The Seel (lower).

  Until it enters the Seel Valley, so called after the Seel, a second stream of that name, which coming from the Khyree Moorut mountain, drains a considerable portion of Tehseels Futteh Jung and Pindee Gheb. It affords through wells, means of irrigation to the tract, in which is situated the Township of Pindee Gheb, the Estate of the Mulliks or Lords of the Munor of Seel, composed of upwards of 30 villages containing 1,34,651 acres of land. From this point onwards to its junction with the Indus, the Sohan stream has no influence on this District, and need not be further noticed.
- The stream next in importance to the Sohan is the Hurroh. One branch is called the Dhoond Hurroli, from its source The Hurroh and its Tributaries. being in the country of the Dhoonds, at the Northern base of the Murree mountain; the other flows from the Mochpooree mountain in Huzara, and passing through the Kurral tract, is called the Kurral-Hurroh, Traversing the Gukkhur Elaga of Khanpoor in Huzara, the united stream enters this District near Oosman Khatur, said to be the parent settlement of the Khutturs. It is a fine, pure, limpid stream, abounding in fish, affords means of irrigation to the Elaqu of Hurroh, and is joined by the Chiblat and the Suggur which fertilize the valley of Hussun Abdal and Boorhan. The Chiblat and Suggur. It then passes through deep ravines often the scenes of violent crimes recorded, as in the Chitta Puhar and other localities, by heaps of stone piled up over the dead by passers by. Receiving the The Nundua. Nundna already mentioned, the Hurroh flows into the Indus near Bagh Nilab.
  - 53. Another outlet for the surface drainage of the District to the Indus
    is the Resh. Rising in the Chitta Puhar, it passes through
    one or two villages, of small extent The three foregoing

outlets with their tributary streams and ravines, are the main channels from East to West, carrying the waters into the Indus.

- described, and is too celebrated a river to require minute described at my hands. Its source Sinh-ka-bah; issuing from the lion's mouth at the foot of the Kailass mountain, or Parnassus of the Hindoos; its course of nearly 1,000 miles to Attock, through a country dreamed of, but seldom visited by the bravest explorers; its historical associations from the time of Alexander to the present day, telling of the cupidity of Greek, Parthian, Scythian, Moghul, and other invaders, and in later times of the head-long temerity of the Afghan and the Sikh; its deep blue waters; its roaring rapids and turbulent whirl pools; its wonderful and over-whelming floods, are all well known. Nevertheless it is desirable in this report to mention such facts and circumstances as are connected with the District, and to note briefly the main points of interest relating to the River.
- 55. It was known to both Greeks and Romans by the name Indus. The people of this country call it the Sindh or Abba Seen, the father of Rivers, and the Hindoos know it as the Attock or Atac, their ultima thule, the bound beyond which to go is to transgress. By the Chinese it is called Sintaw. The Poet Moore thus alludes to it:—

"From the far Sinde or Attock's sacred banks."

From its source to Attock, the Indus is estimated to have run 860 miles, while from Attock to the Sea, its navigable portion is 942, a total length of 1802 miles. It is supposed to fall 20 feet per mile above Attock, and 20 inches from Attock to Kala-bagh, a distance of 110 miles; thence to Mithun Kote, 350 miles, 8 inches, and onwards to the Sea, 6 inches.

- 56. Entering the District near Ghazee in Huzara, where it flows between rocky mountains, it suddenly emerges into the open, dividing the fertile plains of Chuch and Eusofzye. Narrow before, it now expands into a perfect Sea, upwards of a mile in breadth, forming many islands covered with Sisso wood and grass, affording pasturage to the flocks of the two neighbouring Districts. Before the time of Mahmood Ghuznawee, the channel of the River at Attock is said to have been still narrower than it is now, whence another derivation of its name Attock. Chuch, so the people say, used in those days to be under water, and was first brought under cultivation by the Puthan Dilazaks, who accompanied the Invader, and who were subsequently dispossessed.
- 57. Receiving into its bosom at Attock, the swift waters of the Cabul River, or Loondye, flowing from the snowy heights of the Sufed Koh, and Hin-

doo Koosh, the Indus suddenly contracts into a narrow bed and flies past Attock. Here Alexander crossed it on a bridge of boats prepared by Hephaestion, and Taxiles his Ally and the enemy of Porus; and here the thousands from Asia have poured into India. Passing by those gloomy rocks, Jelalia and Kemalia, and forming there a whirlpool, the terror and grave of many, the mighty River rushes down still hemmed in by mournful black rocks of slate, mostly devoid of vegetable life.

- 58. Sometimes stopped by a ridge of rock below the surface, it becomes a deep blue lake as at Bagh Nilab, whence it derives its name of the blue river Bagh Nilab is said by some to be the spot where Timoor or Tamerlane crossed the Indus with his Tartar hordes. It is a point on the route from Peshawur via Futteh Jung and Chukkowal, to the Salt Range.
- 59. The river there enters still narrower gorges of lofty frowning rocks, and is driven up in high billows tossed to and fro, until it reaches the southern part of the District near the the plain of Jundal.
- much trouble in league with the Borce and Janakhor Afreedees, whose mountain recesses are within easy distance. It is in this neighbourhood, and notably a little higher up, at Ghoramar and other places locally celebrated, that a whole sale trade of cattle-lifting and kidnapping of Khuttrees or traders was carried on. The Afreedees, who are afraid of water, never come across the river; but the Jundallees brought the camel, bullock, horse, mule, or unfortunate trader, as the case might be, to the river, and crossed them on inflated skins called Shurnaees. Once on the other bank, the prey was seized by the Afreedees, and carried to the mountain lair, whence it was not restored without a ransom. In the case of a trader, the ransom is called bhonga, and torture was often used as a means of extorting it, such as amputation of fingers and toes, sent as reminders to the relatives of the prisoner. These crimes are now things of the past, as will be explained hereafter.
- 61. Beyond this the river passes the Elaqa of Mokhud and its Township of that name, the property of an Afghan Saghree chief, called Gholam Mahomud Khan. This place is now becoming important as the terminus of the Indus stream flotilla. The Indus trade will no doubt increase in value, and the river will eventually become an outlet for the surplus produce of the country.
- 62. The Indus does not afford this District any advantages for irrigation; but were a canal cut from Ghazee, or thereabouts through Chuch, it is

believed that a considerable area might be watered. At any rate it would be worth while to examine the country scientifically with that object in view. A short distance below Mookhud at the confluence of the Sohan, the Indus passes beyond this District.

- 63. A return of the ferries of the Indus and Jhelum Rivers is filed (appendix No. 3), with exception of the ferry bridge of boats at Attock under management of the Peshawur authorities: the ferries are few and unimportant, yielding an insignificant income.
- The River Indus and several of its tributaries, the Sohan with the Seel, and the Resh, yielded gold in small quantities Gold-washings. obtained by washing sand, known by certain peculiarities to contain it. The sand is placed in a shallow tray called "Dhroon," ordinarily made of fir wood, and water is poured upon it with a kind of scuttle shaped instrument called "Huthlee." A sieve made of sirkee (a reed), is used to prevent pebbles from mixing with the sand in the tray. particles of sand are gradually washed out, and a deposit is left of a deep blue color. This is placed in a small saucer shaped vessel, and is again carefully washed until nothing is left but minute grains of gold. Quicksilver is added to attract the particles of gold, and the mass is then put on the fire to detach the quicksilver, a small nodule of gold remaining as the final result of the operation. The total income for the last five years was only Rupees 1865, giving a yearly average of Rupees 373. The amount has hitherto been credited to Local Agency Fund; the system of collection is in some places by licenses on "dhroons," varying from Rupees 5 to Rupees 2 per annum, but Leases are sold by auction of some localities, where the income is very insignificant. The profits fluctuate considerably, but gold-washers are believed to earn a precarious livelihood, estimated on an average at 4 Rupees per mensem, the hire of a common day laborer,
- General Review of the District will, it is hoped, afford an idea of the District.

  Streams of the District will, it is hoped, afford an idea of its general features. High lands, rapidly drained by the great Rivers and mountain Torrents with their innumerable Ravines of the surface water supplied by the rains; low lands, formed by these outlets of drainage, and between the two indescribable varieties of soil, such is the general aspect of the country as an agricultural tract. This soil is affected in a hundred ways by the various slopes, the nature of the under stratum, the idosyncracy of the population in regard to industry, extravagance, economy, or other peculiarities, the amount of cattle, the range of prices, the proximity of markets or outlets for

produce, the demand for labor on public and other works, and especially by the seasons and fall of rain, and the facility with which the latter can be stored or turned to account.

- 66. With the exception of a few localities of comparatively small ex
  Embankments to retain water. tent, being ordinarily in the low lands of the District, the lands are generally more or less on an incline, allowing the rain water to pass away rapidly without permanent result. To remedy this evil, the Zemindars have adopted a plan of terracing wherever their means admit. They employ bullocks, ploughs, and what they call Kurrâhs, or drags to draw the earth from the higher to the lower part of the field, and after levelling as much as possible they raise the boundaries of the field a foot or a foot and half, and by this means utilize some portion of the water, which would otherwise run to waste.
- 67. Another expedient of a similar nature is the embankment of ravines. But this is a work of a more extensive character, requiring the co-operation of other villages, and the expenditure of capital.
- 68. It is astonishing to a person acquainted with the District 10 years

  Great advance in prosperity.

  ago, to see what an immense improvement in the land has taken place, and what industry has been brought to bear upon it, especially since the assessments of the Settlement now under report were announced.

यक्षप्रदेश नवन

69. But much still remains to be done, especially in the way of forming large reservoirs of water, anicuts for irrigation, tanks for Reservoirs of water drinking, and in some localities, wells. For these purposes recommended. the aid of Government is urgently required. As a general rule, wells are not practicable, except in the low lands. The thing most required and best suited to the circumstances of the District, is the storing of water on a large scale. There are localities where the unfortunate people are obliged to travel miles for a drop of drinking of water. To see them toiling half the night to bring a scanty supply, obtained sometimes almost drop by drop by excavations in the sand in deep ravines and dry torrent beds is a sad spectacle. In bad years even this resource fails, temporary descriton of their homes and fields by the population, and murrain among the cattle, are the result. By every motive of humanity and every instinct of self-interest, the Government is prompted to preserve the surplus rain water from going to waste. An annual sum of 35,000 Rupees, or half per cent. on the Revenue of the District spent yearly in permanent works of the kind, and grants-in-aid, would in a few years change the face of the District, immeasurably improve the condition of the people, and as a consequence the wealth

of the State. In my belief, the Government might by works of this nature double the Revenue in a course of years; but for this purpose it would be necessary to have skilled supervision, and a larger expenditure of capital than above mentioned.

- 70. A commencement has been made in this direction, many tanks have been constructed, of which one over a Ravine called the Chotee Leh is a work of some pretension, the success of which is as yet experimental, but our efforts have hitherto been too desultory, and means have not been at hand either to obtain the necessary surveys, or to carry out such works as the magnitude of the interests involved require. To works of this sort, and not alone to means of communication, or even moderation in its demand, must the Government look to secure the lasting gratitude and admiration of a population, well deserving of paternal care and solicitude.
- 71. The productions of the District are such as may be expected in a wild unirrigated tract, the soil of which consisting gene
  \*Productions:—Wheat:

  Bajea: Cotton: Mustard: rally of a hard stiff clay, is dependent entirely on rain.

  The staple product is wheat in the spring crop, forming between 44 and 45 per cent. of the whole yearly out-turn; and Bajra (holeus spicatus) in the autumn, making 28½ per cent. of the year's produce. The remainder consists of Cotton, 5½ per cent, Mustard seed (tara meera) 4½ per cent, Barley 3 per cent, various kinds of Pulse Oil seeds, Jowar or Churree, &c. The Cotton is of a very inferior quality, raised chiefly on unir-

rigated lands. A little Rice is grown in the Murree hills, but it is generally of bad quality. Potatoes have been introduced into these mountains by speculators, and as yet the land proprietors have not realized the importance of the crop. But there is no doubt that it will become one of increasing value. Several ab-

matic experiment is now being tried. Success has not in any marked degree crowned our efforts, but every thing is being done to make it succeed with the aid of Doctor Jamieson, the Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, and under the fostering care of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor. A great many different localities at various elevations are being tried, and sanguine hopes are entertained that some of them will prove suitable. There is no land available for capitalists; but it is hoped that the Zemindars will themselves take to tea cultivation, if they see the experiment answer. Our endeavours are directed to this end. The climate and soil are favorable to Oats, and were a Government stud established.

Oats. they might be grown with great advantage. The crop is

not prized by the Zemindars, who feed their horses on barley. Imphie has been Imphie or Chinese Sugar-Cane (Sorghum Sacchararium). introduced, and is a crop to which the climate and soil are well suited. It will probably entirely supersede Jowar No success has attended our efforts to make sugar from as fodder for cattle. In some of the low lands flax might perhaps succeed, and whenever the stalk. the day comes that an abundance of water shall be stored for irrigation, it is confidently believed that almost any crop will succeed. What are known as Nijkaree and Zubtee crops, are in the Nijkarce and Zabtee relative proportions of 99.83 and 0.17 per cent respectively. In other words, valuable crops are represented by so small a fraction, as scarcely to deserve to be taken into account. A full list of crops grown by the Zemindars is given in Appendix No. 4, shewing relative proportion of out-turn. No more need therefore be said under this head.

- The rotation of crops depends entirely on the nature and quality of Excluding exceptional lands of small extent the soil. Rotation of crops. yielding two crops annually, the land of this District is divided into three main classes, namely Lcpara or manured, and Mihra unmanured, of first and second quality, called respectively Awul and Doyum. best lands of the foregoing qualities are sown for three consecutive seasons, alternately with Wheat and Bajra (holcus spicatus), or other high crop intermixed with Moth, and are allowed to remain fallow a fourth—the other lands usually bear two consecutive crops, and lie fallow for the next two seasons, thus wheat or barley are sown for the spring, and are immediately succeeded by Bajra or other high crop, and the land is then allowed to rest for two seasons. But there is no invariable rule, some lands are sown only once in two years. The variety of capacity in soils is incalculable, so that it would be utterly futile were a Settlement Officer to attempt to frame his assessments, either on an examination of the relative capacities of soils, or a calculated estimate of produce. These subjects will naturally come forward, when the data for assessment are discussed in the chapter devoted to that subject. Farming as in England, where turnips, mangold wurzel, and other root crops for cattle enter so largely into the system, is here unknown. Cattle are dependent on grass and the fodder derived from wheat, bajra, and cotton crops. The foliage of some of the shrubs, such as the Ber (Zizyphus), and Kow (wild olive), is a valuable adjunct. The leaf of the wild olive is said to be very good for cows and milch-buffaloes, to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of their milk.
  - 73. The climate of Rawulpindee is noted for its salubrity. The Disseason and Climate.

    trict is consequently one of the best localities for European
    troops in the province. Owing to the proximity of high

mountain ranges and its northerly latitude, the Climate has some peculiarities. It is particularly noted for the high winds which during many months of the year blow across its surface. That portion of the District north of the Chitta Puhar, and the high plateau west of the Murree range are more under the influence of the hills, their breezes and showers, and consequently cooler than the southern and south-western part. As a general rule the more distant the tract is from the hills, the less rain falls. It appears to be the fact that the Chitta mountain on one side, and the Bukrâla range (a continuation of the Murree or Trans-Jhelum hills) on the other, operate as a barrier to the clouds. Whether the heated atmosphere rising from these hills dispels them, or whether they are attracted by the hills, it is certain that there is a great difference between the southern and northern parts of the District.

There are two periods in the year when rain is unusually copious, namely one commencing in January and ending in March, sometimes extending to April in frequent and plentiful showers: the other commencing in July ordinarily the 7th of that month, preceded a fortnight or so earlier by a week's fall, and continuing until the end of August.

South of the Chitta Puhar, and generally along the Southern part of the District, rain is much less plentiful, generally scarce, and sometimes entirely fails; tanks and wells often dry; and the crops, if sown, are frequently scorched.

The cold weather commences in October, and ends with March. April and September are intermediate months with delightfully cool mornings and evenings, and considerable heat during the day.

The hottest months in the northern portion are part of May, immediately after the cutting of the crops, June and part of July. During this period the heat cannot be exceeded in any part of India. Not a blade of grass or herb remains to mitigate it. The suns rays falling on a soil which seems to reflect them with double force destroy all vegetation, and lick up the water of wells in irrigation, almost while it is flowing into the fields. There are generally speaking but few trees, and therefore heat alone reigns supreme. In the southern part of the District it is even more intense, and lasts for a much longer period. It is wonderful how under these unfavorable circumstances, such a fine race of men as the Ghebas and Alpials exists. The Ghebas attribute their robust frame and healthiness to drinking rain water preserved in Tanks. But it must not be over-looked that they are consumers of meat.

The hot season is called Unhâlâ, and lasts until July, when the rains commence (generally during the first week), they are called Bursât as in

other parts of india; they are succeeded by the Autumn, which is called Tundhee Buhar, followed by the cold season or Sehala commencing in December, and by the Khoollee Buhar, or spring.

74. As a natural consequence of the favorable climate of the District, General Salubrity of the District. there is much less sickness than elsewhere, although fever of the intermittent kind is very prevalent during some months of the year, calling for remedial measures such as the issue of Quinine; blindness is very uncommon, and men reach an advanced age. Instances are not unfrequent of men living above a hundred years. One I may mention, namely Wuzeer Tora, the principal agent of the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb. In sumbut 1846, A. D. 1789, he was a young man, then in the service of Mullik Amanut, the great grand father of the present mulliks. He died only recently more than a hundred years old, in the full enjoyment of his faculties. In general, the whole population may be stated to be remarkably robust and healthy, while in some parts, it presents unusually fine specimens of the human race.

This is a consideration of some importance in a settlement, because it gives reasonable hope that the population will at least keep up with the drain upon it caused by deaths, and will bestow upon agriculture more labor than would be the case under less favorable circumstances.

As necessarily connected with the foregoing subjects, the meteorological results of five years for the sub-divisions of Rawul Rain fall. pindee, Pindee Glicb and Murree, and of 3 years only for the whole District must be noted. In a Circular of the Financial Commissioner No. 2951, dated 4th August 1862, received with Commissioner and Superintendent's Circular No. 122, dated 12th Idem, it was ruled that statistics need only be sent for three sub-divisions, hence it is not practicable to furnish complete statistics for five years. No one Tehseel however exhibits the same meteorological results. The Northern portions of Tehseel Kuhoota, Rawul-pindee, and Attock assimilate; Goojur Khan accords with the south of Rawul-pindee, Kuhoota and part of Futtch Jung; Tehseel Pindee Gheb approximates to the remainder of Tehseel Futteh Jung, and so on. But in truth, as in the soil so in the climate, there is in every respect great variety, each Elaqa having its own peculiarities which have been borne in mind in assessment.

								TEH	SEEI	s.					
Wo I D		Mui	ree.	Kaha	ota.	Rav Pin		Goo Kh	ojur an.	Fut Ju	teh ng.	Att	ock.	Pin Gh	
YEAR.		Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tentbs.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths.	Inches.	Tenths
1859-60.	•••	48	1	32	5	23	6	27	1	20	2	17	6	12	2
1860-61.	•	42	7	38	8	31	7	34	4	25	1	29	7	15	6
1861-62.	•••	61	5	24	5	22	7	16	4	17	7	12	6	10	2
1862-63.	•••	62	6			29	7		٠					15	6
1863-64.	•••	co	6			40	3							20	4
Average,		55	2	31	9	29	6	25	10	21		19	10	14	8

76. There is but little to say, or describe, on the subject of the Towns of the District. With exception of Rawulpindee and Attock, all the so called towns, are nothing more than good sized villages, the largest of which does not contain a population of more than 5,000, their trade consisting almost exclusively of agricultural produce, and of articles of common consumption, such as salt, sugar, spices, &c.

सहर्गाह डिएड

The principal town is Rawulpindee. It is a very old place, with little pretension to architectural beauty. Its best buildings Rawulpindeo. are of modern date. Its population is about 15,000. It was formerly called Futteh-poor Bacri. The Gukkhurs obtained possession of it in A. D. 995, by gift from Sooltan Malimood Ghuznuwee. They made it their Capital, but soon left it as it was on the high road, exposed to the hordes of invaders who from time immemorial have swept through the Dis-For several years it was the asylum of Shah Soojah and his brother Shah Zeman. Shah Soojah built the edifice used as a Kotwalee, now rapidly crumbling away. Several fine buildings are now conpicuous, and have entirely altered the aspect of the place. The main street which formerly was so narrow, as scarcely to admit the passage in some parts of a laden mule or camel, is now a clean and neat bazar, fit for wheeled traffic. Its manufactures of Cotton cloths, called Kuddur or Gara, and Soosee dyed blue and red, used for women's attire, are very ordinary. It is chiefly a grain mart, and owes its increasing activity in trade to the location of Troops in the District. A battle fought by the Gukkhurs under their famous Sooltan Mooqurrub Khan, on the site of the present Native Infantry lines: and the surrender of the Sikh army to General Gilbert in 1849, are the events which give it local and historical interest.

78. Attock, a fort built by the emperor Akber Khan, is a place too well known to require description. The town used for-Attock and Mokhud. merly to be inside the fort. Of late years the town has been thrown down, and a new one is rapidly springing up on the rocks East of the fort. Its principal merchants are the Prachas, a race of traders unequalled in enterprize. They trade with Central Asia, and exchange the goods of Hindoostan for those brought by the Russians from China through Thibet and Tartary. Another fraternity of these Prachas live at Mokhud a small town on the Indus. of increasing commercial importance, and carry on the same trade. The population of both Attock and Mokhud is small, but their situation on the Indus is likely to give them importance in future years. The fort of Attock was taken by treachery by Runjeet Sing, in A. D. 1812. It was gallantly defended in A. D. 1848 by Lieutenant Herbert. The inscription on the Lahorec gate of the Attock Fort is grand, and worthy of being transcribed. It is dated Hijree 991, A. D. 1574. It as as follows:-

> "Sir-i-Shahan Alim, Shah Akbur," Tâala Shah nuhōo, Allah Akbur."

The translation is,

Akbur the King, is King of the Kings of the Earth Great is GOD, and magnificent is His Glory.

- Huzroh.

  Huzroh.

  densely populous valley or plain of Chuch. It is inhabited by Puthans, who settled there sometime during Sooltan Mahmood Ghuznuwee's frequent invasions. The place is noteworthy as being the great entrepôt of trade with the Eusufzye District, and the independent regions beyond. It was here that the famous battle was fought, which at first almost fatal to the far-famed Invader, resulted in the total rout and defeat with 20,000 slain, of the hosts brought against him as their last resource by the Indians. They here lost their only remaining chance of turning back the tide of conquest, flowing onwards to the alluring plains of Hindoostan.
- 80. If the number of invasions be borne in mind, which in ever

  Population of the increasing waves have swept over this District, the Northern portal of the great Indian peninsula, it will not be a
  matter of surprize, that the population should be composed of elements more
  heterogeneous, than that I suppose of any other district in the Province.

Gukkhurs, Junjooas, Goleras, Dhumyals, Dhoonds, Suttees, Khetwals Ghurwals, Goojurs, Juts, Alpeals, Awans, Rajpoots, Moghuls, Rewals or Ghebas, Puthans, Khutturs, Sikhs, Hindoos, with hundreds of Sub-divisions, are some of the component classes of the population.

According to the Census taken on 31st December 1854, it amounted to 5,53,750, of which the following is a detail:—

			Agricultural		No	n-Agricultur	ral.	GRAND
Class.		Malo.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.
Mah-medan,	•	1,92,316	1,63,836	3,46,152	77,675	56,661	1,34,336	5,80,488
Hiudoo,	•••	8,431	7,347	15,778	34,364	23,120	57,484	73,262
Total,		1,90,747	1,71,183	3,61,930	1,12,039	79,781	1,91,820	5,53,750

By enumeration through the Village Accountants during Settlement, the result is as follows:—

		A	gricultural.	110	Non.	-Agricult ura	ι.	
Class		Male.	Female.	Total:	Male.	Female.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
Manomedan,	•••	2,04,431	1,77,572	3,82,003	51,115	46,447	97,592	4,79,595
Hi: doo,	•••	10,492	8,818	19,310	24,270	19,766	44,036	<b>63</b> ,346
TOTAL		2,14,923	1,96,390	4,01,313	75,415	66,213	1,11,628	5,42,911

The two results bear each other out very well. As regards the Grand Total, and the apparent decrease in the Settlement as compared with prior census, when there ought to be an increase, it is sufficient to state that the Cantonments and Travellers have not been enumerated in the latter. The main difference between the two censuses is this, that in the Settlement enumeration, a much larger agricultural, and smaller non-agricultural population is shewn than in that of 1854. This is entirely in accordance with the large increase of cultivation, which has notoriously taken place of late years.

A very detailed table of the distribution of the population, with various percentages is given in Appendix No 4. I will therefore only notice here the principal topics of interest obtained therefrom, and one or two points not capable of being shown therein.

- 81. The proportion of Mahomedan and Hindoo population is respectively 88 and 12 per cent. Of the Mahomedan population 70 are agriculturists, and only 18 non-agriculturists, while among the Hindoos the relative proportions are respectively 4 and 8 per cent. The ratio of male and female population among the followers of the Prophet is 534, and 464, with the Hindoos 55 and 45 respectively. The same relative proportions in regard to men and women are also apparent with boys and girls. The ratio of boys and girls to total population is 41, namely of boys 22, and of girls 19 per cent. The average population per square mile on total area is 80; on the cultivated area only it is 429. The Mahomedan population is composed of no less than 353 different designations of clans or tribes, sometimes differing in caste, sometimes not, from the Lordly Gukkhur, to the low caste Mosullees. The superior Castes are called Sahoo, the inferior Zumeendars, and lower still the Artizans or Kumeens. In the chapter on the Record of Rights, will be found an abstract statement of these classes. It is almost inaccurate to call these subdivisions by the generic term of caste; but I am at a loss for a better word. The Mahomedans though bound by the same creed, yet observe some differences; for instance in the matter of marriage a man styling himself a Sâhoo, will not intermarry with a Zumeendar, and if he does, very often the custom of the country is against the issue being on the same terms in regard to inheritance, as that by marriage with a Sahoo lady; and a Zumcendar is never able to secure a Sahoo wife. Among the Hindoos, the designations of caste amount almost to the number of families; they are innumerable, and generally derived from the same ancestor.
- Social aspect of the population. Their food, dwellings, clothing, &c., &c.; their women, religion, and state in regard to crime. The army is recruited from this district, and some part of the population used in former years to enlist freely in the Sikh service, especially as Goorchurras or Light Cavalry. In habits and dress they are simple, and unostentatious. Their food consists chiefly of bajra (holcus Spicatus) during the winter months, and of wheat mixed with barley in the summer. In bad years they content themselves with a kind of pulse, which grows as a trailing creeper in great profusion, and is called "Bhukra." They eat meat, ghee (clarified butter), dâl, spices, and vegetables according to their means.
- 83. Their dwellings even of the better sort, are often constructed of unburnt bricks, single storied, that is to say consisting only of ground floor, and are generally not more than 8 or 10 feet high. The dwellings of some of the Gukkhurs, of the Prachas of Attock and Mokhud, and of a few notabilities excepted, a house constructed of burnt brick

and lime and mortar, are unknown. Stone is much used, with mud to cement it in some places, as in Eloqua Mokhud and other localities, the houses are almost entirely constructed of boulders, comented with mud and unplastered. In general the houses are plastered with mud and cow-dung, and have flat roofs of fir in the hills, and hard wood in the plains, resting on three rows of wooden supports, the wall being in fact only a screen for privacy and exclusion of weather. Across the rafters the roof is covered with branches and leaves, upon which mud is beaten, well plastered with earth mixed with chopped straw, and a cow dung coating above that. Glass windows and hinges are unknown, even in the best dwellings, the doors revolve in wooden sockets, and are closed with a chain and rough padlock. The interior of the dwelling presents even among the ordinary class of peasantry, an appearance of great comfort. Although the walls and floors are rough and uneven, they have a light colored appearance, rom constant hand-rubbing with a mixture of light clay and cow-dung called "leeping". In the corner of the room, with its treble row of posts is a circular article of furniture, above 5 or 6 feet high by 3 broad, called the "Gullota" made

of clay, which contains the storo of corn; another of the same description contains miscellaneous articles of dress &c. Several beds, called Charpaes, some stools, spindles, and one or two other articles of furniture, complete the picture. A large shed adjoining, constructed on the same principle but less scrupulously kept in regard to cleanliness, shelters the cattle and horses, and another the store of fodder. An enclosure called Sihun or Vehra, forms a kind of compound which, with an adjacent higher one for sheep and goats, of strong prickly thorns to keep out Wolves and Hyenas, complete the habitation of one family, more houses being added as the exigency of increasing population may demand. In each Village there are one or more hoojras, or general assembly rooms where travellers are entertained, and all questions relating to the Village, or section of the Village to which it belongs, are discussed.

The number of hoojras depends sometimes on the number of Lumberdars, and always on the state of factions in the Village.

A number of the foregoing clumps of dwellings without the slightest regard to symmetry, massed together so as to leave narrow lanes, through which a laden donkey can searcely pass; one, two, or more hoojras, one, two, or more mosques with their neat appearance, Well and clump of trees, the whole dotted with trees, generally Persian lilac, and Mulberry, sometimes a Pepul, or Bor, and placed on a site above the general level of the country, often on high mounds or dhorees, such are the features of a Village in this District.

The total number of houses classified according to the religion of the inmates, is as follows:—

	Pukka.		]	Kutcha.		
Mahomedan.	Hindoo.	Total.	Mahomedan.	Hindoo.	Total.	Grand Total.
78	1,628	1,706	1,22,077	22,093	1,44,170	1,45,876

There are 4 Mahomedans per house, and only 3 Hindoos.

With an occasional blue turban and waistband, loose white leggings called pyjamas, and leather shoes. In Chuch and Mokhud, where the population is almost entirely Afghan, the dress of the lower orders is indigo blue, which tints the hands and faces of the wearers, giving them a wild and forbidding appearance. In these tracts and generally in the western part of the District, the turbans worn are of vast dimensions, and look very imposing. In Khatur and generally in the hilly tracts bordering on the Indus, sandals are worn instead of leather shoes. They are called Kheree. The race of men in the western region is much finer and hardier than that to the East, some few tribes such as the Suttees excepted.

85. The women are good looking, tall and graceful, especially in the women. Chuch, Khatur, Gheb, and Suttee tracts. They wear the same kind of costume as the men, with the exception of their trowsers, which are generally of Soossee, a cotton manufacture, dyed blue with red or yellow lines from top to bottom. These trowsers are very broad at the hip, and seem to be turned in their make into a thousand plaits, ending at the ankle in a tight small band.

Though in great subjection, and treated outwardly like cattle, women are very much prized. The greatest misfortune is the loss of a wife. Even a bad one is not readily relinquished. Nine-tenths of the crimes of violence committed, are on account of the unfaithfulness of wives, and yet when the Punjab law admitted of their punishment, injured husbands considered it a great misfortune that the guilty wife should be punished for her sin, and entreated that she might be restored to him. I have known many instances, in which wives have had paramount influence in the house-hold. A good deal of ostentation is displayed, and expense incurred in marriages; private marriages are con-

demned, and but seldom celebrated. Strange diversities of custom prevail in marriages, and it is a remarkable fact that on marriage some classes of strict Mahomedans give charity to Brahmins, whose presence they consider necessary at the ceremony, thus denoting their conversion from Hindooism at some remote period.

Religion. 86. In religion the Mahomedans are almost entirely Soonnee, outwardly of the strictest sort.

It is not proposed as was at first intended, to give detailed criminal statistics, because doing so however interesting the subject State of Population in respect to crime. is, would materially lengthen this chapter, which may it is feared, be considered already too long. It is necessary, however, to state in the briefest manner possible, what the condition of the population is in regard to crime. Can it be a matter for wonder, considering how the District has been over-run, and what anarchy has prevailed for centuries, that there are portions of the community of which the sole occupation was plunder and violence. It is rather a subject for surprise and congratulation that on the whole, the people are so peaceably inclined, at all events in outward appearance. All honor and praise be given to those far seeing Statesmen, who nursed the Province in its infancy, and by disarning the population reduced its power for mischief to a minimun. Even with this great advantage on the side of order, the suppression of crimes of violence has been the effect of special measures, and the work of several years, combined with the good effects of good seasons, a light assessment, vast public works, good markets, and fair prices.

In former years, the high roads were universally unsafe. Passing through the limits of different tribes, travellers and caravans had to satisfy the rapacity of each by paying blackmail, or they had to submit to be plundered, outraged, and ill-treated, happy sometimes to escape with life. This was particularly the case in the Western part of the District. It is not many years ago, that even under this order-loving rule, crimes were perpetrated of a nature to curdle the blood, and to make one despair of achieving success. Let two or three examples suffice.

88. The Sub-division of Pindee Gheb is noted for the violence of the passions of the men, and the fierce blood feuds, which from time immemorial have rendered the region a scene of violence and blood-shed. In a village called Jundeal, situated in the tract called Bala Gheb or Upper Gheb, and inhabited by Ghebas calling themselves Rewals of Moghul descent, a case occurred of a young woman, a widow, the daughter of

the principal man of the place, called Mihmud, wishing to marry a person, Shah Newaz, who belonged to the faction opposed to her father. She had lost her husband two or three years before, and according to the custom of the country was considered the property of her deceased husband's brother, a boy only 8 years of age. She formed a fatal attachment to Shah Nevaz, and had several elandestine meetings with him, but the thing was kept secret; not so secret unhappily but that the father began to entertain suspicions. One afternoon not long before dusk, Mihmud asked his daughter casually, whether she had any intercourse with Shah Newaz. She replied that she wished to marry him. Nothing more was said at the time. When night set in, Mihmud collected his followers, struck off his daughter's head and threw her body into the street. Proceeding to the hoojra, or assembly room of Shah Newaz, he surrounded it. Six persons were sleeping, and some cattle tethered in the house. One of the sleepers was a barber entirely unconnected with the parties. He had come to the village that evening on business. There were only two openings to the hoojra. One was a door of ordinary dimensions in front, and the other a small window in rear. Piling thorns and wood to both apertures, Mihmud and his followers set fire to them. The whole place was soon in flames. The unhappy inmates could not escape. Two of them attemped to unroof the house, and succeeded in getting out, but on reaching the ground they were instantly cut down. The perpetrators of this monstrous crime escaped, and took refuge with the Afreedees of Boree and Jana Khor, sometimes shifting their quarters to Sitana, from which places they continued for many years, as out-laws, to commit depredations in our territories. Their property was confiscated by the State, and made over in compensation to Futteh Khan, the present Lumberdar, one of the only survivors. It is scarcely credible, but a fact, that when Major Becher Deputy Commissioner of Huzara, in order to put an end to the continual anxiety, trouble, and loss of property occasioned by these out-laws, gave them service in regiments engaged during the mutinies, and subsequently condoned their offence, allowing them to return to their homes, Futteh Khan wished to restore to some of them their proprietary rights. So light in the estimation of these wild people is human life held. Apart from the murder of his own relatives, Futteh Khan doubtless considered the act praiseworthy, and the feeling is shared by the whole population.

It must be stated in justice to the Ghebas, that with the exception of a proneness to settle their disputes in a good hand to hand fight with swords and clubs, and a determination to take the life of man or woman in cases of adultery, and of failure to fulfil the custom of the tribe in regard to matrimony, as above in stanced, they are addicted to no other crime; theft and robbery by them is unknown.

Cases of murder of morchants in the Chitta

Puhar.

Cases of murder of morchants in the Chitta

Chants in the Chitta

So near to foreign territory that they could laugh at justice, and readily escape its grasp, they were formerly at any time ready to plunge into crime, and are now deterred only because by our frontier arrangements under the management of the Commissioner and Superintondent of Peshawur, and his able Deputy Commissioner, they are no longer able to take refuge with the Khuttucks and Afreedees. A strong special constabulary was at one time organized, and is now largely reduced; heavy fines were imposed, and police were posted at the expense of the tract.

On one occasion a trader had given offence to the Khutturs by exaction of payment of a debt. Having some business at Attock, he started with his mule, and reached a solitary spot where he was seized upon, plundered, and killed. His head, hands, and feet were cut off, and placed in the mule's bags. The mule turned home-wards carrying the remains of the deceased to his relatives.

Five Khuttrees were travelling from Attock to Doomel, and had to pass through the Khoora, a dell in the Chitta Puhar. It used to be a wild, lonely place, a fit spot for any dark deed. It is now traversed by the Attock and Mokhud road and patrolled by Police. Here they were set upon, massacred, and mutilated, their legs and arms cut off, and their bodies thrown about without much attempt at concealment. This case occurred in A. D. 1855. No clue whatever was obtained to the perpetrators of the crime.

State of crime in Chuch and other parts of the District.

State of crime in Chuch gion and in Khatur, the kidnapping of traders occasionally occurred. The Mosques were filled with Talibool-ilm, or so called scholars, living on charity and ready for any kind of mischief. Since the expulsion of this class and the levy of fines, crime has become less frequent though not extinct. In former years gang robberies or dacoitees with murder and wounding were of frequent occurrence.

In the rest of the District, murders on account of the unfaithfulness of women, burglaries and thefts unattended with aggravating circumstances, affrays with and without homicide, may be said to form the staple of crime.

91. As to the Hindoos, they are very much like the Hindoo trading po-The Hindoo trading pulation all over the Province, and are not ordinarily addicted to crime. When criminally disposed, they prey on the community by extortion and usury, fraud, and perjury, rather than by deeds of violence. One class of Hindoos, however, does deserve mention. They are the trading class, or Khuttrees of Jundâl. If on the one hand the Khuttur be fierce and blood thirsty, the Khuttree of Jundâl is courageous, persevering, and, although living from day to day with a knife at his throat, is as defiant as as if he were backed by force, far outweighing that of the Khutturs and Khuttucks, and Afreedees together.

- The spirit of faction in the Western portion, participated in by Hindoo and Mohamedan alike, is the spirit of faction. The whole of Pindee Gheb is divided into two parties, into the politics of which the people of neighboring tracts zealously enter. This spirit tinges all the transactions of life, and renders investigations into rights and Judicial cases generally very difficult and lengthy. It is hoped that this description of the population will not be considered lengthy or superfluous. Every thing in the administration of a District depends on a comprehension of Native Society; and far from considering what I have written too much, I regret that want of space does not admit of my entering into more detail.
- 93. Settlement Reports generally give some account of the state of Education.

  Education in the District, but under the present system this Department is placed under a separate head, and voluminous reports are periodically made, so that the Government has the most minute information on the subject. Only the most cursory allusion need therefore be made to the subject. The number of schools and scholars are as follows:—

	Schol	ars.	
Village Schools.	Mahomedan.	Hindoo.	Total.
79	1,051	1,006	2,117

It is satisfactory to add that the subject of Female Education has been taken up during the past year by influential men, of whom Sirdar Nihal Sing Chahee, Baba Khem Sing, and Nund Sing deserve special mention.

Ay	ricultural.				Nos	ı-agri	cultui	a 1.			A I.a.
Buffaloes.	Bullocks.	TOTAL.	Сожв.	Milch Buffaloes.	Camels.	Donkies.	Horses.	Mules.	Goats and Sheep.	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL
4,200	1,45,091 :	1,49,291	1,07,570	30,157	<b>5,402</b>	14,093	10,295	4,359	1,77,077	3,48,953	4,98,24

From this table, applied to the acreage of the District it appears that each plough bullock has 5 acres of land to cultivate. A pair of bullocks must therefore cultivate no less than 10 acres. It must be taken into consideration, however, that cows are often used in cultivation, and milch buffaloes are also used in wells. The breed of cattle, bullocks, and cows, is inferior. Bullocks are imported from other Districts for carrying loads, Carts are but little used, the means of land transport consists in camels, mules, bullocks and donkies. Carts will be gradually introduced on the bridged thoroughfares. The bulls of Hissar and Hansie have been found too large to breed from, much cattle have died from murrain, which is stated to be of three kinds:—

Mökhur. Like itch, with swelling of mouth, soreness of feet, inability to eat and drink, withering, and death.

Dhukka. A kind of fever, swelling of the throat, inability to eat, swelling of the belly resulting in death.

## Bah. A kind of dysentery.

Remedies have been tried, but with no success. The Civil Surgeon has occasionally examined post mortem, the carcase of an animal carried off by murrain, but without any result.

- breed, and their continuance should be encouraged. Facilities will be offered for grazing in the Government Preserves. The District was formerly noted for its Camels, but since the mutinies when hundreds were sent to Dehli and never returned, there has been a falling off. The best localities are Futteh Jhung, Khatur, and Pindee Gheb; and portions of Tehseels Rawul-pindee, Kahoota, and Goojur Khan, where camels are prized and kept. The whole District is very favorable to their maintenance.
  - 96. Donkies are numerous, and are employed partly by merchants in the carriage of grain, and partly by stone carriers, called Odhâs, in quarrying and carrying stone for public works.

A most useful set of hard-working men and animals. A native proverb assigns to this District a capacity for producing only doukies and stones. It is to be hoped that it is applicable only to by-gone times.

- 97. The best horses are to be found in the Tchseels of Pindee-gheb and Futteh Jung, where the tenures being Zemindarce and the Estates large, the land-holders have better means for breeding. Captain Cooper of the Stud Department greatly approved of the breed of horses he saw in these Sub-divisions. They are generally fiery and well bred, though sometimes slight and small. There are at present five Government Stallions in the District.
- 98. A yearly fair is held at Rawulpindee called the Noorpoor fair, from a place of that name about 12 miles distant, situated at the foot of the Huzara mountains. There is a tomb there of great celebrity, visited by thousands of pilgrims from Peshawur and the neighborhood, a yearly present or offering is brought from Peshawur, and a fair is held of Shah Lutteef-Burree.

It was originally proposed that the horse fair should be held at the same time and place, but it was found impossible to carry out this plan. The horse fair is therefore held at Rawul-pindee about the time, whenever possible, of the Noorpoor fair, and before the Mahomedan fast. Prizes are distributed and the day of their distribution is generally made gala-day. Horses come from surrounding Districts.

The horses of Rawul-pindee and Jhelum have carried off nearly all the prizes year after year. A Committee of Military Officers selects the prize horses, without any reference to localities or owners, both being unknown to them. Thus the distribution of prizes is entirely according to the merits of the horses, without reference to the position of the owner. Many horses are purchased at this fair by the Irregular Cavalry, and the fair has become popular with all classes.

99. Very fine Mules are bred in considerable numbers, but the breeding of Mules has acted detrimentally to the rearing of horses, as yielding a better return. The latter is always a more difficult and expensive operation. The horse breeders find it too expensive to keep their produce for more than one year, and at that age they are sold to merchants Trans Indus, or elsewhere. A Mule begins to work at 2 years old, does not require half the care, and is readily sold at a good profit. The young mule colt runs about loose until it is fit for work, while the horse colt is tied up in close and dark quarters. Under the system now pursued, it is wonderful

how any animal arrives at maturity sound. Most horses are irretrievably spavined. With the introduction of good Stallions, and a better system, this District is capable of rearing any number of excellent horses. Too much encouragement cannot be given by Government to the improvement and extension of the breed.

- 100. Goats and Sheep are reared principally in two parts of the District, the extreme West and the extreme East. The Sheep in the former are of the Doomba description, while in Kuhoota they are of the Huzara breed with short tails. The people do not readily sell either their goats or their sheep, and keep them principally for their own wants, and the sale of goats' hair, and sheep wool, which is exported. Nearly all the packing bags locally called chutts and borces, are made of Goats' and Camel hair.
- to a pointer in shape, has a good nose, and is used as a retriever, and also hunts up the game. The other is like a grey hound, probably imported from Persia, the breed of which it resembles, it is a very savage animal; there is also in some parts of the District a shepherd dog, with curly hair very like the Scotch breed. The common Pariâh is a much better bred looking animal than I recollect seeing in the lower provinces. All these facts appear to indicate a favorable climate.
- old buildings of interest, such as the Tomb of Scoltan Sarung, Gukkhur at Serai Rewat, the Tope at Manikyala, the old Badshahee Serai at Kala Serai, the ruins at Wah, the Tomb with Cypress trees at Hussun Abdal, and the Fort at Attock. All the foregoing objects of interest have been mentioned in describing the localities, with the exception of the Serai at Kala Serai. It is fast crumbling to ruins, and it is proposed to construct a new caravansary on the spot. At the Margulla Pass there is a remarkable stone pavement, constructed probably by the Emperor Aurungzeb, as the inscription borne on a stone slab states that it was made in the year Hijree 1083, A. D. 1677. The inscription is as follows:—

Khan Kuwee punjeh Muhobut Shikoh. Sher Zu sir punjeh-o' natuwan. Gooft Mooghul Roomi tareekh shan. Nassieh Mihvush Hindostan. Hijree 1083 = 1678 A. D.

Bu Intumam Mirza Muhomed. Darogha and Ahmud Mihmar Oostad, wuh Jogee Dass wuh. Devcedass Tehveeldar.

## Translation.

What a strong hand (or paw) had

Muhobut the great,

(The tiger is helpless from the stroke of his paw).

Mooghul of Room gave the date

This is on the forehead of Hindestan.

Hijree 1803 = 1678 A. D.

The work was executed under the superintendence of Mirza Muhomed Durogha, and the Master in his Craft, Ahmud the builder, and Jogee Dass and Devce Dass Treasurers.

The year is made out from the last line of the Inscription above the date, according to the well known Arabic system. The spot is associated with the late General John Nicholson, who in A. D. 1848 made an assault with some Zemindar levies of the neighbourhood, on a Sikh fort situated between the present cutting of the Grand Trunk Road and the pavement. A monument is now in course of erection to his memory on the site of the dismantled fort. The cutting is through lime rock for a distance of 1150 feet, of a width of 32 feet, and a maximum height of 40 feet. How wonderful is the contrast afforded by these two works and the monument above, both situated within a stone throw of each other, between the genius of the two races and the two eras. Two hundred years ago, the Mahomedan work would have appeared creditable in Europe; the works of European skill and enterprise now excite the wonder of the Mahomedan population.

The District has been ransacked for coins and old relies, chiefly in the vicinity of Shah-ke-Dheree, and the valleys formed by the Huzara Mountains. Several very interesting discoveries have resulted from these coins, and it is believed that the field of research is not exhausted. But this is a subject on which I cannot enter, both for want of space and archæological knowledge. It is curious that in the Western part of the District, no ancient buildings or relies exist. It is probable that it was formerly a complete waste.

103. It is to be conceived that in a country so rough, so traversed by

Communications. Their difficulty.

Mountain ranges, and intersected by ravines, roads are difficulty.

difficult of execution, so difficult as to require a large outlay of capital to meet the urgent wants of the District in the roughest manner.

It is not here as in other tracts in the plain, that the District Officer may sit down, map in hand, and draw a pencil line across it, indicating the road that is to be projected. A line of road in this district requires to be first

carefully studied on the map; the obligatory points, as far as possible decided, and such lines laid down on paper as appear to be most direct and suitable. The topographical map of Captain D. G. Robinson is of infinite use for this purpose. The people of the country have then to be consulted, in order to ascertain what they consider the obligatory points. Their evidence is most useful, but must always be received with caution, as it is sometimes their object to throw the line of road away from their villages. The tract or tracts must then be surveyed by a competent Native Surveyor, aided by the Tehseeldar or Native Sub-collector. This done, the District Officer himself traverses the lines proposed, and decides on the best, pointing out the exact places were ravines, or mountain passes are to be crossed. I can attest from personal experience the arduous nature of the duty. An old track should not hastily be abandoned, for in a region where hitherto cultivation has been scanty compared with the whole area, the land of no value, and the distance to be traversed long, wearisome, and across great natural obstacles, it stands to reason that the very best obligatory points have been made use of; and I have accordingly often found that good lines of road could be made by adhering to the general direction of the old tracks, retaining its points in crossing hills and ravines, and connecting them by a more or less straight line, according to the nature of the surface intervening. As a general rule, wherever practicable the watershed of the country should be followed. It is by the foregoing principles, that I have been guided in making the roads of this District. The funds for the purpose have been quite inadequate to the requirements. The one per cent. Road Fund does not amount in round numbers to more than about 7,000 Rupecs; insufficient to cover the annual repairs of roads already in existence. Other funds, such as the Local Agency, have been brought into aid, but considering the urgent wants of the district, the means at disposal are very limited. During the last year the Government has given funds from the Imperial Revenues for new lines, and the improvement of others; but much assistance is yet needed to complete the communications of the District.

This premised, the principal lines may now be described in three groups, namely:—

Firstly. Imperial Lines

Secondly. Commercial Lines

Thirdly. District Lines of Inter-communication.

104. The imperial Military Lines, are the Grand Trunk Road, a work of Imperial Military Lines:

great magnitude, displaying extraordinary Engineering skill, the result of the talents and persevering energy dis-

played by its Designer and Superintendent, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, C. B., and of his numerous Staff of Officers. It has cost a vast sum of money, but when it is considered what an inestimable benefit it has been to the country, both during execution, by affording an unlimited amount of labor to the agricultural classes, who without it would at many times have been quite unable to pay their Revenue, and now after completion, by rendering practicable the export of corn and facilitating intercourse, it must be admitted that the expenditure has been well and wisely bestowed. The other lines are the Murree Road, conspicuous for the excellence of design and construction under able Engineers, of whom Captains Glover and Pollard, R. E., and Lieutenant Colonel Davies of the Staff Corps stand foremost, and also for the beauty of the country through which it passes; the Kohat road, affording facility of communication with the Western portions of the District, and the road to Hurreepore in Huzara, starting from Kala Scrai on the Grand Trunk Road.

Jung and Pindee Gheb, traversing the District from the centre to the South Western extremity, a distance of upwards of 80 miles; the road to the Salt mines, starting from Mundra on the Grand Trunk Road; a new road from Rawulpindee to Huzara, across the mountain range to Khanpore, a line the growing commercial and political importance of which, will amply vindicate the expenditure incurred; and lastly the new line of Road from Attock to Mokhud, commenced by Captain Babbage and completed by Colonel Taylor, R. E., the importance of which politically and commercially will be greatly appreciated.

All the foregoing Lines have been constructed from the Imperial Revenues.

constructed out of the various Local Funds. Suffice it to say, that many hundreds of miles of road have been executed with the aid of Zemindars, who in general, are fully alive to their importance. They have carried them through their villages, from boundary to boundary in a cheerful spirit, for very moderate remunerations; and although unbridged and fit only for beasts of burden and not for wheeled traffic, they are an inestimable boon to the District. The amount of thought and labor bestowed on these lines, can be known only to the persons entrusted with their execution and design. No part of the District can be said to be altogether inaccessible as in former times. Some few roads are still required, and should gradually be taken in hand. Besides these District Roads, paths have been constructed from

village to village by the village communities, greatly facilitating communication.

Accommodation for accommodation for travellers on the foregoing lines of road as could have been wished. Public spirited natives have partially supplied the want, of which must be instanced Nund Sing's splendid Serai at Janee-ka-sung; Mukhun Mull's fine Serai at Rawulpindee; Mungul Sein, who is building Caravanserai at Mundra and Goojur Khan, and has completed one at Serai Rewat; and Mahomed Shureef Pracha's fine Serai at Attock.

It must be confessed that one of the great wants of the District, which, its funds have not yet been able to meet, is suitable accommodation for travellers on the various lines of road.

Other Local Improve-The Local Funds consist of the follow-108. ments and Local Funds. ing:-Yearly Income. 7,300 Road Fund, Rs. 2,050 Local Agency Fund, Ferry Fund, 1,787 1,440 Prison Labor Fund, 8,000 Forest Fund, 17,000 Municipal Fund, Murree Sanitarium Fund, 2,200

These funds have been expended by the District Officers under Rules laid down for their guidance, on various Buildings, Roads, Bridges, Wells, &c. &c.; but here this description of work has always fallen almost exclusively on the Deputy Commissioner, as, notwithstanding the existence of a Local Funds Committee, it is found impossible to entrust the generality of Assistants with the execution of works owing to three causes, namely the difficulty of the construction of the works themselves, and the vast extent of the District: secondly the frequent changes of Assistants, and their consequent want of local knowledge and experience; and lastly the very general and growing distaste to a harassing and onerous duty, carrying with it considerable pecuniary responsibility, and now devoid of that personal interest, which under the old and now by-gone Punjab system, used to obtain the enthusiastic efforts of the members of the Commission.

- Other works constructed from Imperial Revenues.

  Other works constructed sioner and Settlement Officer, have been executed in the District, during the period while the Settlement has been in operation.
- 110. I have noticed the foregoing subjects, because it is necessary to shew that besides the Settlement, I have had neavy work of Other functions per-formed by the Settlement various descriptions. The Settlement has been pending Officer, and cause of delay in Settlement. since June 1855. Commenced by Mr. Arthur Brandreth in that month, and transferred to me in February 1856, I feel that some explanation is due of the time taken to complete the work. The charge of a District like that of Rawulpindee is in itself no ordinary duty. The addition of Settlement work is of crushing weight. Obliged to labor at the joint duties, never less than twelve, and often sixteen hours a day, I was forced by ill-health to go home on medical certificate in November 1859. I returned in January 1861, only partially restored, and found a vast amount of work still to be done. Three years have clapsed since then. Besides the District duties, requiring superintendence of the Police, Judicial (including Civil and Criminal), and Revenue Departments, the public works above mentioned, and miscellaneous duties have been very The Settlement work of these last three years has required ever increasing attention. The Judicial work of this Department has been extraordinarily intricate, as every Commissioner and Superintendent who knows it, will readily testify, much assessment work has been completed, involving measurements, and many other matters have come under anxious consideration. That the Settlement has been protracted is to me less a matter of surprize, than that it is completed, and I sincerely trust that the delay is at least compensated by the local knowledge, and the confidence of the people, which by my long incumbency in the charge of the District, I have been enabled to acquire. I think also that at least 2 years should be deducted from the total period on account of the mutinies and my absence in England; and it should be borne in mind that any interruption in the work of a Settlement has ulterior results, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate.
- General Review of Cost of Settlement.

  General Review of Cost of Settlement.

  This part of the report will then be completed, including all general topics, and the remainder of it will be devoted to a description of the work, and of the results attained.

The amount expended is Rupees 1,69,225, which falls on the Revenue assessed at 23 per cent. It is distributed as follows; over the whole period and Departments of the work.

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It will be seen from the foregoing statement that by far the heaviest part of the expenditure fell on the years 1855,1856, and 1857, namely prior to the mutinies.

- 112. The work done will be described in detail in the two next chapters;

  But with a view to show its cost, I will here state that I have divided it into two great sub-divisions, namely, the assessment, including the demarcation of boundaries and measurements; and the record of rights, including the adjudication of suits.
- 113. Taking the cost of contingent and fluctuating Establishments actually employed on the foregoing heads, and adding thereto in moieties, the cost of the Permanent Establishments and Contingent Expenditure, which has been incurred over the whole operations, the result is as follows:—

8	Boundary demar cation; field mon surement and assessment.	Cases, and Record of Rights,	TOTAL.
	Uran Salar Care.	$\frac{2}{2}$	3
Cost of fluctuating Establishments,	31,106 12	21,829 0 8	52,935 12 8
Expenditure on permanent Establishments, &c., &c., in moieties,	58,144	58,144 11 5	1,16,289 6 9
TOTAL Rs.,	89,251 7	4 79,973 12 1	1,69,225 3 5

This appears to me the only simple and correct way of distributing the expenditure, as it has been impossible to classify the whole of it minutely during the progress of the Settlement.

Applying the total of 1st column to the acreage measured by Putwarees, the cost is 6 pie per acre; that of the second column to the number of suits litigated, the cost per suit is Rs.——including appeals; and lastly applying the Grand Total in the last Column to the Total number of villages, cost of all the operations per village is Rs. 102.

## CHAPTER II. THE ASSESSMENT.

Having given an account of the main features of the District, its General Scope of the population and cattle, it is now necessary to describe the operations closing in the Assessment. Their importance and difficulty are not likely to be underrated. Much of the happiness of the people, and of the success of the administration, depend on the soundness of the result. It is my object to show the amount of labor and thought brought to bear upon the subject, and to detail the number of facts and arguments, none of them accepted as conclusive in themselves, which have contributed in enabling me to form a judgment of the amount of Land Revenue to be paid by the people to the Government.

Before entering on this task, it is desirable first to shew, in general terms, the nature of the work, and the agency employed; and also to point out some of the difficulties which, apart from the physical ones already described have been encountered.

Nature of the work. 115. The work consists of the following heads: -

- First. The demarcation of village boundaries, and the formation of a record called Thakbust, showing how this has been done.
- Second. The internal measurement of each village, including every field. The result being recorded in the Persian character and Oordoo language, in two papers called the Shujreh or field map, and the Khusreh or Register of fields.
- Third. The elimination therefrom of the acreage, classified according to different locally known qualities of soil.
- Fourth. The application of soil rates, determined by enquiry and investigation, to these quantities in order to obtain an approximation to the demand.
- Fifth. The collection of statistics and information bearing on the assessment, founded partly on the Register noticed in the second head, on the examination of old Records and Histories, and on personal inspection of villages and intercourse with the people, their head-men, proprietors and cultivators, tradesmen, and old Sikh Officials.

- Sixth. The grouping together of all information within a reasonable compass, with a view to determine the assessment of each village by comparison of facts.
- Seventh. The announcement of the assessment, and the selection of persons called Lumberdars, who shall engage for the Revenue, taking from them a written declaration known as the Durkhast.or Qabooliyut.

So far as in the case of conflicting claims, the selection may be disputed and determined by Judicial inquiry and decision, this subject likewise falls within the scope of the succeeding chapter, headed Record of Rights.

Accountants were, as might be expected, utterly ignorant of the duties required of them. Mr. Arthur Brandreth, to whose able hands the Settlement was at first confided, did all he could to instruct them; but it took a long time to teach them, and it was necessary to supplement them with other Agents, called Muddudgars or Assistants, but in reality Ameens. The supervising Establishment had to be framed at first, with a view to check all the measurements. Gradually the Ameens were eliminated and the Putwarees were left alone, aided by men of this or surrounding Districts, and very often relatives of their own.

When I took charge in February 1856, I went to Goojrat to seek advice of Mr. Edward Prinsep, well known as one of the ablest and most experienced Settlement Officers in the Province. I obtained from him most valuable instruction and also some native officials, superintendents and others, to start the work of measurement. My sincere acknowledgments are due to Mr. Prinsep, for his kind aid. Without it I should have been at a loss how to supervise the vast Establishment, with which the Settlement was commenced. No one who has not tried, knows what it is to supervise such a throng of employes. The Superintendents Mr. Prinsep transferred to me, Fyzool Hussun and Quzee Ahmed Hussein, were men of undoubted ability, but the change to a District which they thought rough and barbarous, from work beautiful in its symmetry and elaborateness, to a rough and ready system, and from a master in the art to a beginner, was felt by them to be a fall, and the scale of Salaries and of the Establishments was lower than that to which they had been accustomed. Bringing a train of followers quite appalling to the uninitiated, they tried to flood this Settlement with thom, and for a time succeeded. The Village Accountants had no chance. The system of measurement by Putwarees was new, and was not

looked upon with favor by these officials, both on account of the excessive trouble of teaching them, and because it interfered with the provision, which would otherwise have been made, for their relatives and followers. The work was therefore carried on with a mixed Establishment, and on a scale altogether too large. It is not surprizing that for the first two years the Settlement was costly, and the results inadequate.

Then came the mutinies. Settlement work was almost entirely suspended under the pressure of mournful events. Hindoostanees were under a cloud, and especially Superintendent Qazee Ahmed Hussein, who is said to have had in a dream, a vision of the Prophot appearing to him with open arms, beseech. ing him to bestir himself for the faith. These huge, altogether unmanageable estublishments, were swept away, and when in January 1858, after tranquillity had been partially restored, confidence in our rule, which had received a severe shock began to revive, work was resumed on entirely different principles. But few Hindostanee Supervisors remained. The Putwarees were entrusted with the work; the best of them were selected as Supervisors, called Ahilkars; over them were a few Moonsurims, the best of the old Hindoostanee set, who had lingered in the hope of re-appointment, or were specially retained, and the work was localized instead of being spread over two-thirds of the District. This is the main secret of the successful working of the Putwaree system. More ignorant than the Ameen, his work would be much worse, were it not for the fear of being afterwards found out, for unlike the Ameens, who similar to a swarm of locusts come and then disappear for ever, leaving no trace but one of deep thankfulness that they are gone, the Putwaree is a known man, and can always be brought to account. The more, therefore, he is made to work near his own circle, the more guarantee there is for his doing his duty well and conscientionsly. Unfortunately the press of work has often interfered with this principle. Much of the work which had been performed before 1857, was found so untrustworthy as to require to be entirely redone, besides which cultivation had increased, and changes in ownership had occurred; so that the old measurements and rough papers were no longer the basis either for the Government demand, or the Record of Rights. Since then the Agoncy has been as follows:-Excluding those portions of the District which had been completed, the Putwarees were drafted off, and set to work in pairs. Three pairs were placed under one Supervisor, or Ahilkar, who tested their work, and collected statistics for the Superintendent; two or three Ahilkars with their Putwarees were supervised by a Moonsurim, a higher grade of official, who tested a percentage of the measurements, and aided in the miscellaneous work. A Sudder Moonsurim, or Peshkar, was placed over 30 pairs of Putwarees. With this agency the measurements were effected; two sets of 30 pairs of Putwarees were employed on measurements, and the rest of the Putwarees and Overseers were engaged in the Statistical and Record departments. The strength of the Establishment varied considerably from time to time. Since 1857, it has never amounted to more than about a third of the Establishment previously employed.

During the earlier part of the Settlement until 1860, I was greatly indebted to the services of Moonshee Ameen Chund, Superintendent, now an Extra Assistant. He had begun life under Mr. Cust, and had received from him most excellent training. He successively passed through all the lower grades of the district Office, was made Superintendent of Settlement, and during 1857 did good service as a Tehseeldar, was promoted to an Extra Assistant Commissionership, and worked in this District until 1860, when, during my absence in Europe, he was transferred to the Hissar District. A man of singular ability, amiable temper, and great industry, he did more for the Settlement than almost any other Official. At the close of the 1st Chapter will be found a Statement of the cost of Establishments.

- Difficulties encountered.

  Absence of Revenue Survey.

  Settlement Department. Its object is to act as a check on the latter, and to fill all gaps which the inability of the Putwarces to measure large waste tracts must necessarily leave. The Revenue Surveyor affords the Settlement a detail of his measurements. These consist of the Village areas in blocks of cultivation and waste, but without detailed field measurements, which it is the purpose of the Settlement mensuration to supply. If correct, the Putwaree's detailed field measurements dovetail into the Revenue Survey Map, and the latter saves the Settlement Department the trouble, delay, and expense of measuring the waste. The scale of the Revenue Survey Map is 4 miles to the Inch.
- Topographical Survey an vey of the District was in progress under the direction of Lieutenant Coloncl (then Captain) D. G. Robinson, of the Corps of Engineers, whose Map was intended to show the cultivation. Again the country is so rugged, cultivation bore so small a proportion to the total area, and the Revenue was so insignificant for such a large tract, that the expense of a Revenue Survey was considered out of all proportion to the benefits it would confer. For these reasons it was not sanctioned. It was hoped the deficiency would be sufficiently supplied by the Topographical Map.

But the scale of Captain Robinson's Map, one inch to the mile, precluded the possibility of shewing patches of cultivation even of considerable extent; for 50 acres would be no bigger than a pin's point. When it is remembered that the cultivation is scattered, and lies hidden in hundreds of places often far distant in mountain recesses and ravines, it will be apparent that the Topographical Survey Map could not, in the slightest degree, check the measurements of this Department.

To Captain Robinson's kindness I owe a copy of his splendid Map. It was made by native Draughtsmen specially employed, and though rough and unequal in execution, this copy has been of the greatest service, and has formed the ground-work of reduced Maps, such as I am able to submit with this Report.

The greatest difficulty the Settlement Officer had to contend with was, therefore, the inability to check the measurements by any comparative test.

- 119. Though I might enlarge on the subject of the obstacles encounter
  Minor difficulties too long to enumerate.

  ed, some of which have been noticed under the head of agency employed, I will for brevity sake refrain from doing so, merely alluding to one, namely the frequent changes in the administrative Staff of the District, and the Settlement Establishments. The latter, besides causing delay has had a very bad effect, which it has required all my local knowledge to counteract. Since 1857, it has been impossible to replace men who from sickness, or other causes, have been obliged to leave the Settlement.
- Advantages derived from joint functions as Iteputy Commissioner, and Settlement Officer.

  Commissioners and the Tehsceldars; had it not been for the aid thus obtained, it is certain that many times the work would have been suspended altogether; and I will acknowledge once for all in this place, the great advantage I have derived from my position as Deputy Commissioner of the District and Settlement Officer. I am quite sure the people have felt it an advantage to them, and I trust the Government interests have not suffered.

Demarcation of boundaries.

121. Having now cleared the way, I will proceed to shew the operations of the Boundary demarcation.

The villagers having defined all undisputed boundaries by means of earth or stone pillars, locally called boorjees or bhoottees, placed within distances prescribed by fixed departmental rules, the Putwarees measured the distances with a chain and ascertained the directions and angles with their Plane table and

Prismatic compass, forming a plan on paper on a scale of 16 inches to the mile. Disputed portions were left blank for adjudication, and immediate information of all such cases was sent in lists shewing the litigating villages, the area of dispute, &c. to the Settlement Officer, who either took up each case on the spot himself, or deputed his Superintendent to decide it. This done, the map was completed, and a record formed called the "Misl Thakbust," containing the Map of boundaries with original field slips and corresponding Register, and the agreement of all Lumberdars of the village, and conterminous villages.

- 122. Properly speaking, all Rukhs or Government preserves, should have been separated off during progress of the Boundary demar-Rukhs or Government Preserces. cation. But this was found quite impracticable in this State of the case gener-District. It was a large question; no statistics were ally. forthcoming, the circumstances were not understood, and it was considered more politic to wait until after measurement. But it was explained to the Zemindars that all waste tracts were the property of Government, and that before closing this Settlement such tracts would be demarcated. The absence of sufficient Establishments, without stopping other work of more pressing urgency, prevented my taking this matter in hand until recently. Many waste lands have now been demarcated, and rough Maps formed of them. But there still remain some portions of the Western part of the District bordering on the Indus, South of the Chitta Puhar, in which the demarcation is progressing under Moonshee Hookum Chund. यक्षमंब जयन
- The question as affecting Tuhseels Murree and Kuhoota, and part of Rawulpindoe.

  The question as affecting Tuhseels Murree and Kuhoota, and part of Rawulpindoe.

  The question as affecting Tuhseels Murree and Kuhoota, and part of Rawulpindoe.

  Tight of Government to the trees has long been asserted; and no trees are felled without the permission of the Civil Authorities. In these Tehseels and part of Rawul Pindee a scale of fees is laid down, and the income goes to the Forest Fund. The Zemindars are allowed freely to pasture there, and on requisition, to fell trees for their personal use without payment of the fee, and they are allowed a percentage of the income, namely one-eighth, or 2 annas in the Rupee, on condition of their aiding to preserve the forests, and prevent the forest rules from being infringed.

The question is beset with difficulties, and it is necessary to proceed with caution, because intimately as this part of the District is connected with Huzara, any thing done here, may create uneasiness there.

124. The people of these hills have from time immemorial carried on a trade in Ghee or clarified butter; they have had the range of the Mountains for pasture, and have periodically burnt

the grass. These fires are fatal to the growth of young trees, but highly advantageous to the new shoots of grass, because the ash acts as manure and all old grass too tough for the cattle to eat, is removed. There was another benefit derived by the hill-men from these conflagrations. The hill soil is easily exhausted; very fertile for a few years, it speedily becomes barren as the Proprietors cannot manure any of their lands, except those close to their homes. To remedy this evil, it has been their custom periodically to burn down forest tracts, and to cultivate the virgin soil, returning after some years to their old lands, from which the renovated forest or jungle is similarly removed. Young trees are now springing up self sown by the thousand, and the prohibition against firing the grass cannot be rescinded. Some compromise will have to be effected in concert with the people.

- Year after year some unforeseen accident has prevented the subject from being taken up in detail. There is this standing dif-Cause of delay. ficulty in the way, that no Revenue survey exists with a Map on a scale sufficiently large to shew all the patches of cultivation, and the exact features of the country. What is required is no more nor less than that throwing aside all other work, a competent Officer should go over the whole tract, laying down limits within which the Villagers may burn the grass without injury to the trees, reserving the latter exclusively to Government. Two years ago this duty was entrusted to Lieut, Birch, Assistant Commissioner; but he was unable to carry it out from unforeseen circumstances. Moonshee Hookum Chund, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a most intelligent and deserving Officer, has been deputed this year, and will after completing some important investigations, commence his inquiries on the spot. A Revenue Survey was ordered last year, but appears to have been postponed sine die. Under these circumstances, I do not think it necessary to delay this Report. The Rukhs can be hereafter separately reported.
- Principle adopted in reserving waste.

  Principle adopted has been to allow each Village twice as much waste, as cultivation. In special cases, allowance is made according to circumstances. The amount of cattle is also taken into consideration.
- 127. The Income of the Rukhs is derived from two sources, namely:—tax Income of existing Preserves.

  on trees or tax on fuel, and sale of grass or grazing. History, this last item has been exceedingly small, and has been credited, with that of proceeds of the tree tax, to the Local Funds, under the

title of Forest Fund. The Income for the year was:-

Tree and Fuel taxes, .. Rs. 10,913-6-9

For sale of grass, ... Rs. 758-0-0

Total Rupees, 11,671-6-9

Of this sum, the Forest Conservancy Establishment cost Rs. 5,362-0-2, and the rest was spent in Arboriculture and Public Works.

It will be a necessary feature of these Rukhs, that grazing in them cannot be interdicted. Small grazing fees will however be levied.

128. In the case of 31 villages, separation of interests of off-shoot villages called Dhoks, or Mohras, or Hamhlets has taken place, 51 Separation of villages from parent village or otherwise. new villages having been formed, making a total of 82 instead of 31. The reason for this separation is ordinarily that in reality the lands and sites of the village were distinct, and they had been so for many years, although without demarcation of boundaries, the proprietary right was held by a family, or set of families, who had nothing in common with the original village. In some cases, besides the toregoing reasons the lands were divided from the parent village, by those of other villages. If in some cases, there was an old family with hereditary claims, it had long been dispossessed and was beyond the pale of redress. There was no such thing known as demarcation of boundaries during Sikh rule. Villages existed on paper as paying so much Revenue. The Sikhs always endeavoured to divide large villages into small ones, in order to obtain more Revenue. At annexation some villages obtained leases in common, thinking thereby to gain more favorable terms. Convinced at last that the British Government acted on totally different principles, many of these villages obtained separation of interests and demarcation. In two cases only have separate villages claimed to be united, and in both the claim was admitted. This subject belongs more properly to the third chapter, in as much as it involves judicial inquiry; but it was necessary to notice it here, as the formation of new villages naturally forms part of the fiscal arrangements.

or assessment circles has been mixed. In some few localities, and at the beginning of the Settlement, Chuks according to the productiveness and the similarity of the conditions of the particular knot of villages were formed; but it was found impracticable to adhere to the plan, and it was followed by the Elaqawar or old fiscal sub-division of Sikh rule. Abundant reasons for this course will become apparent as the Report progresses.

- The system of field measurements in this District, is founded on Measurements. that of Mr. Edward Prinsep, Settlement Officer of Seal-System generally adopted kote and Goojerat. Its main features are, that the Thakbust Map was divided into sections, generally by natural divisions made by roads. ravines, &c., and the sections were filled in by the Putwarees. It was found, however, that the Thakbust delineation of boundaries could not be made sufficiently exact in this rugged country, to admit of the area being correctly filled in, with the details of cultivation, culturable lands, and waste. An exact angulation was impossible. The absence of a Revenue Survey rendered a discovery of the errors impracticable. The field measurement therefore could not depend on this salutary check, and must to a certain degree be open to doubt as to Still, whenever it was possible to act on the principle it was correctness. followed, and where the extent of waste rendered that impossible, an endeayour was made, by seizing known land marks, to place a check on irregularity of measurement. As to the mode of measuration it is well known; a description of it would needlessly lengthen the report; the agency by which it was effected has already been described. For a detailed and accurate description, I would refer to Mr. Arthur Brandreth's Settlement Report for the Jhelum District. which has been so recently made as to be fresh in memory. I would here acknowledge with thanks, the many valuable hints and suggestions I have received from that Officer.
- System followed in Tell-seed Murree and part of Teleseel Kuhoota, the measure-system followed in Tell-seed Murree and Kuhoota ments were effected on the principle adopted by Mr. Barnes in the Kangra District, by means of bamboos and plummets. No field Map was possible. The cultivation in these hills consists of limited patches in terraces, on slopes sometimes so abrupt, and so infinitesimally small, that it is a practical impossibility to represent each field, and often a dozen or more fields, on paper.
- Attempt to measure land, to measure without the formation of the Register, without the field Register. Called the Khusreh. This idea has since been revived, but judging from the ill-success which attended it in this District, the impossibility of tracing the numbers of the fields for the Khuteonee, and the failure to measure them all, it was abandoned. Mr. Edward Prinsep has proposed to give up the copy of the Khusreh filed with the Settlement record, but I cannot conceive a measurement, especially in this rough District, without the original Khusreh. In one village alone measured on this principle, I am informed that 600 acres escaped measurement.
- 133. Only in Tehseels Rawul-Pindee and Murree was the Khuteonee Re-measurement in some (or Register of holdings) based on the original measurements, which afford many data for the assessment of the

Revenue. In all other Tehseels a revision amounting to re-measurement had to be made. In Tehseel Rawul Pindee the Khewut followed rapidly on the announcement of the Government demand; the measurements had been most carefully supervised by Moonshoe Ameen Chund. In Murree similarly the Khewut was not delayed, and the land measurement formed no criterion for the assessment. In the other sub-divisions the Khewuts were very much delayed, and measurements were inaccurate. The revision therefore amounted to remeasurement.

Result of the measurements is as folments.

134. The result of the measurements is as folments.

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Number of fields or patches; or entries in the Khusreh.	Total entitivated area including Rent-free tenures of all kinds.	Culturable area including Judged or lately thrown out of cultivation.	Waste.	Grand Total.
		St. Acres.	St. Acres.	St. Acres.	St. Acres.
Rawul Pindec,	5,71,361	1,46,502	48,510	2,68,294	4,63,430
Goojer Khan,	4,75,959	1,55,401	30,224	1,22,256	3,07,881
Kuhoota,	3,30,072	61,395	9,659	87,285	1,58,339
Murree,	1,45,636	12,583	2,132	1,547	16,262
Futtel Jhung	3,43,380	1,39,991	87,071	2,86,014	5,13,076
Attock,	2,61,533	1,42,562	42,619	1,83,826	3,69,037
Piudeo Gheb,	3,850,880 088,08,8	1,61,483	투입력 1,31,236	B,17,982	8,10,706
TOTAL,	24,67,821	8,19,923	3,51,611	14,67,204	26,38,737

135. The supervision of these detailed measurements and entries in the field Register, entailed a vast amount of labor, the whole Labor of supervision, and special precautions. measurements were often re-attested in whole or in major part, and to this circumstance must be attributed a large increase of the cost of the Settlement. The entries of the Khusreh or field Register were not admitted as a basis to the Record of Rights, until, humanly speaking, every effort had been made to obtain accuracy. Further to ensure this result, recognizances were taken from the owners, binding them down under penalties to show all their lands. There is besides this, strong reason for believing in the general accuracy of the measurements. In all but the large Estates in Pindee-Gheb and Futteh Jhung, and one or two other localities, the tenures are what are called either Putteedaree or Bhyachara. It is not at all likely that such communities with their conflicting interests, should have concealed their lands, the gainer by such concealment would inevitably have been informed against.

Although therefore, it is freely admitted that errors in measurement may have occurred in large Estates, held by one or more families in Zemindarco tenures, and it is also possible that in other cases, where the tenures are not complicated, some wilful concealment may have taken place, yet on the whole, I think tolerable accuracy has been obtained.

- 136. Among the headings of the Field Register is one giving the result Discription of Soils. Of the mensuration in statute acres, another gives the Howascertained. Quality of soil according to local designation, and a third acting often as a check on the latter, shews the crop grown at the time of measurement. The column of acres is added up page by page, and the total area obtained; the details of cultivation are under different soils, and the culturable and waste areas are separately eliminated. It is on the descriptions or qualities of soil that most stress is laid, both by the people, who are deeply interested in the accuracy with which they are entered, and the Settlement Officer, who is thereupon to frame his standard rates.
- 137. The cultivated lands have been classified for assessment under two heads, namely Irrigated and Univergeted. It was found in both that great differences existed in the qualities of either description, even under the same local designation.
- Great variety in quality and from water-courses. Inasmuch as the capacity of soils and of wells differed greatly, some of the former being manured, others not, and some of the latter being deep, with a limited supply of water, costing much labor and expense to bring to the surface, while others were near the surface, possessing an abundant supply, several grades of capacity exist in the lands irrigated by Wells. Similarly, although lands watered by springs ought to be superior to well lands, there are variations such as limited supply of water during drought, &c. &c.
- Still greater variety in unarrigated lands still greater variety exists. Along side of a still greater variety in unarrigated lands.

  rich village in the low lands of a river bed, would be a village of the poorest description on the high bank. The infinite varieties resulting from the juxta-position of good and barren land and other circumstances, influence a great number of villages not only relatively to each other, but internally. It being premised therefore, that no description of land although known by the same designation throughout the District, is either in the whole tract, or in any particular village, of uniform capacity, I will here note the soils under their different denominations.

140. The different capacities of irrigated lands have been approximate
Classification of irrigated lands.

ly estimated, according to the rates found to exist under three classes, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, the last being for irrigation by water-courses.

The well irrigation is designated Chahee, awul, and doyum, the other Abee.

Classification of unirrigated lands are classified as follows:—

- 1st. Lepara or Hyl:—manured, generally situated near the village site, and differing in capacity according to the distance therefrom, and consequently the labor and expense of conveying manure. Many village hamlets or Dhoks owe their existence to this circumstance.
- 2nd. Luss and Mul, Seo, Bohan, Manja, Mihra, &c, &c:—generally in the low lands of ravines or water courses, and on the banks of large mountain torrents, ordinarily classified in regard to capacity with Lepara, and in some few instances with Mihra I.
- 3rd. Mihra I:—situated on the high lands, more or less productive, under different circumstances of retention of water by embankments, or natural fertility. It is not manured.
- 4th. Mihra II:—also on the high lands, the most unproductive of all lands; generally on a slope. When embanked it speedily becomes in capacity equal to Mihra I. Very often it owes its sterility to a sloping rock formation beneath, close to the surface, and then it is irretrievably bad. If the rock formation be not too near the surface, and be capable of holding rain water, the land derives great benefit.
- A more detailed classication themselves. It the assessment, and have been adopted by the Zemindars in the internal distribution of the Revenue among themselves. It would be needless waste of time to enter into a more minute description. Hereafter, when describing the result of the assessment as affecting each Elaqua, should it owe its prosperity or otherwise to any particular kind of soil, locally celebrated for productive capacity, or known for sterility, it will come under special notice.

- 143. Under ordinary circumstances and tolerable uniformity of the Soil Rates or Rent Rates, productiveness of soils, soil rates and their application or Standard Rates. to the acreage of soils, form one of the most important Estimates of produce how obtained. considerations in the determination of the assessment; and accordingly in most settlements, a table of produce has been compiled deduced from actual experiment of the productiveness of soils of various capacity. Selecting a number of fields of different fertility the crop is cut and weighed. Assuning the applicability of the standard thus obtained, to the local varieties of soil and their quantities as elicited from the Khusreh, a total gross produce is ascertained. Deducting therefrom every thing connected with the cost of cultivation, including the share of cultivator, and all local dues, a balance is struck of, what is called, the gross rental in kind. To this if a rate of the average price current of produce be applied of 30 years, the gross rental in cash is obtained, of which the Government used theoretically to take two-thirds, and now takes half, leaving the remainder as the profits of the Proprietor. By applying the same process to detailed acreage instead of to the whole area, soil rates are eliminated for every variety of soil. The table of produce obtained is called the Jinswar, the soil rate the Purta Shirah.
- Produce Estimates not same course was followed; and several Jinswars were framed, and gave so far valuable information. But it was found that the variety of soils was so infinite, the task of testing the produce so vast, and the hope of obtaining truthful results so small, that Mr. Edward Thornton, then Commissioner of the Division, sanctioned its discontinuance. The soil rates of this Settlement do not therefore owe their origin to this source; nevertheless the experiments made were turned to some account.
- How rates were ultimately framed.

  tion. I found that in many parts of the country, Zemindars had adopted certain rates for payment of the demand applicable to certain soils; sometimes the major part of the demand would be thrown on well cultivation, and a nominal rate of 8 annas or so put on the unirrigated lands; the rates thus obtained of the capacity of well lands was dotted down and proved most valuable: sometimes Lepara would be made to bear the heavier part of the burden, and occasionally a village would tax each variety of soil rateably, or give a lease to a cultivator, called Chukota or Tuk. Then again the most respectable Chowdrees, or Head-men were consulted, and also cultivators and traders acquainted with agriculture, selected generally on account of their known truthfulness and high character. From these combined sources, rates have been worked out. In some instances, I have found these

rates vastly in excess of the demand, which it was known from other considerations, the village could bear. In other cases they have been below, and often I have had, by summary process, to reduce the rates to a figure, which would come within range of the probable juma of the Elaqa.

- These rates observed more useful as a standard of comparison, than as a criterion merely as a standard of comparison. In itself. What is really wanted, is the former, other considerations guiding mainly to the ultimate result. Thus, say the juma of one village falls much higher than the assessment obtained on the rate. Enquiry shows that it possesses some striking peculiarity, either in fertility of soil, abundance of cattle, or wealth obtained by various means.
- 147. This rate is first applied to the total area of each variety of soil

  How the Rates were applied.

  obtained from the Khusreh, in each fiscal Sub division, arbitrary or otherwise, formed for facility of assessment, and a total assessment is worked out for the whole Elaqa. It is then applied to the areas of different soils in each individual village, and the rate assessment noted down for comparison with other tests. This rate cannot be called a soil rate; neither is it a Rent Rate, it ought properly speaking to be one-half the latter, as the Government profess to take one-half of the Gross Rental. I will call it the Standard rate.
- 148. A detail of the Standard rates finally accepted, from which the Detail of Standard Rates assumed. Revenue Rate assessment was deduced, is here inserted for facility of comparison.

		IRH	GATED PER A	CRE.	Unir	RIGATED PER	ACRH,
Tobseel.	ELAQA.	lst Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Lepara.	Mibra I.	Mihra II.
	EAST.	Rs. A.	Its. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
BAWITH TIE	Arrah,	4 5 7 6 8 4 4 4 5		3 	2 8 8 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 4 2 4	1 4 1 4 2 1 4 1 2 2 1 4 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 5	1 4 8 12 10 10 10 10 8 3 14
Gooden Killer	Bewul,	5 4 4 4			3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	_ ,	1 2 14 15 15 1
KCHOOTA.	Kullur, Kahroo, Kuhoota, Nurai, Jusgum,	5 4 1 8			3 2 8 2 1 8 1 8	1 1 1 1	1 1 14 70 10
Menses	Charhan,		:::   ::: :::   :::		1 1 1 2 8	8 8 9	4 4 5 8
Ari.m.	WEST.  Huvelee,	6 6 8 5		6 3 8 5 7 7	1 8 8 1 8 2 9 2 9	12 12 8 10	6 6 4 8 10
Ferres J.v.	Usgum,	6 5 3 3 8		   3 8	1 2 12 12 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 2 1 2 8 6	1 2 10 8 6 6
Franka Gara.	Jundal, Seel Khoonda, Mokhud,	4	3 3 8 8		2   2   1 8   1 8	8½ 8 6¼	7 8 4

149. The collection of statistics with their application to the land, and Collection of Statistics.

Collection of Statistics.

Their utility.

Of other general information regarding the state, past and present, of each village, forms a valuable part of the Settlement Officer's work.

Great pains have been taken to make this information complete.

150. The different classes of Proprietors and the proportion of land culClasses of Proprietors.

tivated by them, have been taken into consideration. This is valuable, as drawing attention to the marked peculiarities of the Proprietary body. A Syud for instance, is known by his thriftless-

ness and bad husbandry; a Goojur, Awan, or Puthan, for the opposite qualities. It is absolutely necessary to take these peculiarities into account. The extent to

Extent cultivated by them: and by cultivators. Which the Proprietors themselves cultivate is considered; this is useful, because the more the proprietary body are able to cultivate themselves, the more profit they derive from the land, and the better they are able to pay the demand. Next in value is cultivation by Hereditary cultivators, while that of the Non-hereditary is worst of all. Statistics were therefore collected shewing the acreage and proportion of lands cultivated by the proprietary body, and the Hereditary and Non-hereditary cultivators. From the foregoing consideration springs that of the description of tenures—a matter of the greatest consequence.

- Consideration of the land, can never be made to pay the same amount of Revenue as a Bhyachara tenure, the land being divided either on ancestral shares and then called Putteedaree, or according to possession, the Revenue being paid on holdings. In the first case, the Proprietors are generally people of influence, whom it is necessary to concilitate, of extravagant habits, and who have never borne a heavy burden; in the latter, the Revenue is minutely distributed over large numbers, accustomed to make the most of their land, and has always been high.
- Former Assessments.

  past, the balances which accrued during the Summary Settlement, and the ease or difficulty with which the Revenue was paid, are the most important facts to be taken into consideration, and can but be cursorily mentioned here.
- The consideration of the amount of cultivated lands entered in the records of the Summary Settlement, and the increase Increase of cultivation during the Summary Settlement, and Resumpthereon observable at the detailed Settlement, appears at first sight to be one of paramount importance. Were the tion of went-free lands. entries entirely trust-worthy, the increase would naturally lead to enhancement of the Revenue to the extent of the extra cultivation, provided other considerations were not adverse. But it is notorious, that the measurements of the Summary Settlement were very far from correct, nor indeed could they be. Still the areas are given as affording grounds for arguing the assessment with the Proprietors, and it has not seldom happened that a caviller has been silenced by the argument, because he could not deny that cultivation had increased, although he was unable to show the extent of increase, still less was he able to refute the figures, on the strength of which he had for years borne assessment. amount of land held rent-free and resumed, comes under the same category.

- Examination of cultivated lands in statute acres, under their various denominations, and of the culturated lands and wells. able waste and Rent-free lands, is of the utmost consequence. It is to these quantities of the cultivated lands that standard rates are applied, to climinate the Revenue or Standard Rate assessments. Details of irrigated lands with information regarding the capacity of wells, as shewn by the amount of land they are capable of watering, have, together with the foregoing information, been carefully collected.
- Statistics of Population as applied to the acreage, taken in conStatistics of Population nection with similar data in regard to cattle and ploughs, and the percentages of crops grown, are most valuable criteria, and have had a material effect in influencing the judgment of the Settlement Officer, as they afford a fair view of the state of cultivation.
- 156. Statistics are given of every description of crop, and generally prove that wheat and bajra are the staple products. They afford a very good view of the qualities of soil. Where barley for instance, takes precedence of wheat, the land is poorer; pulse, called gram or locally chunna, or chola, indicates a sandy light soil, and drought. Indian corn, wheat and bajra good soils, and so forth.
- Example of the bearing in the aggregate, and are not nearly so striking as in the of the foregoing statistics on a rich and a poor tract. dotail for each village. But take for instance an Elaqa with a population able to cultivate 2 acres per man, while the average of the Sub-division or Tehseel is 3, its population being 281, cattle 164 per square mile; and average area per head of cattle 5, cultivation per plough 10, and per well 4 acres. What a striking contrast it presents to another Elaqa adjacent to it, cultivating 4 acres per man, with only 49 population, and 77 cattle per square mile, average area per head of cattle 9, each plough having to cultivate 14, and each well only 2 acres.

It stands to reason that the former will bear a much higher rate of assess-

Name of Teh-	Name of Elaqa.	No. of Vil- lages.	Average cultivation per population in acres.	popula.	Average cattle per square mile.		Average cultiva- tion per plough in acres.	Average cultiva- tion of each well in acres.
-								
** {	Surkanee in Chuch.	42	2	281	164	5	10	4
Attock	Surwala   in Khatur.	35	4	49	77	٥	14	2

ment than the latter and accordingly we find that while the first pays at the average rate of Rs. 1-5-4 per acre all round; the latter can pay only 0-5-10. Compare Elaqas Sur-

kanee and Surwala in Tehseel Attock, entries Nos. 2 and 3, in the statement above alluded to, given for facility of reference in the margin.

158. A comparison of rates is among one of the most useful tests.

Besides analyzing those of the District, I have compared the rates of the Summary Settlement with those of other Districts; and found that in general the rates in this District were higher than those of other Settlements. A list of the rates of the Summary Standard and announced Settlements, together with their pressure on the population, is here inserted.



			Averag	IE RATES	ON THE	RATE OF ASSE	SSMENT PER HEAD OPULATION.	
TEHSEEL.	E L A	ELAQA.		andard Rate	ced As-	Last Sumwary Settlement.	Permanent Settle- ment.	
			Last Summary Settlement,	Standard	Announced sessment.	Agricul Total Population.	Agricul- tural. Popula- tion.	
	Arrah,	•••	1 5 6		1 2 11			
	Bunda,	{ lst	1 6	1 11 1	1 12 7	1 7 9 1 8 4		
	Phoo!giran,	( 2nd	14 2		13 4	1 8 4 1 . 1		
	Tukhipurree,	{ let 2nd	1 15 5 1 5 9	1 9 8	1 10 1 1 2 9	2 4 4 1 12 0 1 7 7 1 3 1	1 14 2 1 7 8	
RAWUL PINDEE, .	.   Rawul pindee,		1 3 9	1 1 1	1 2 5		1 11 11	
	Sydpoor,	••	1 6,0	1 3 7	I 3 5	- 11 -1	5 1 9 8 1 1 5	
	Sung Janee,	••	15 5	14 6	14 1	1 12 4 1 6 6	I 10 7 1 5 10	
	Kooree,	{ lst   2nd	1 £ 8	1 2	1 2 3 11 6	2 1 1 4 4		
	Khorrora,	••	14 3	11,11	11 4	1 15 2 1 10 3	1 10 9 1 6 7	
	L Moghul,	••	1 4	1 4	1 2 7	2 1 8 1 111	I 13' 1 8'	
	[ Bewul,	200	$1 \mid 3$	1 - 3 1	1 4 8	1 14 3 1 7	1 13 5 1 6 8	
George Khan,	Devi,	E. S.		1 1 10	1 8	2 12 5 2 2 4		
GEOIUR KHAN,	Sookillo,	••		[2] [2] [2]	1 1 2	2 2 2 1 9 2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Gooliana,	••	91 210	1   2   9   1   1	1 3 6	2 15 1 2 1 7		
	C Nurrali,	**	1 : 8	1 4	1 2 7		1 1.1	
	Kullur,			1 5 9	1 6 7	1 3 9 1 1 8 1		
Киноота,	Kahroo	• 1		1 2 1	1 9			
K O HOOT A,	: Kuhoota,	••	13 0	15 10	15 4	1 3 6 1 5		
	L Jusgum,	••	n 44, 4 1 (=	1 1	. 13 5			
	Charhah.	••	810	ا ا				
	Dewul.	•.	711	1 1		)	5 5	
Liurree,	Kotlee,	••	1011				8 49 48	
	Kuror,	••	13 5		12 10	1 111 11	611 . 68	
	ſ lluvelee,		16 8	1 1 1		1 11111	2 8 6 1 13 3	
	Surkance,	••	1 5	1 6 2	1 5 4	2 .111 1 11	2 11 8 1 11 2	
Attock.	Surwala,	••	6	. 6 3	. 5 10	1 6 1 1	8 1 4 7 1 . 7	
ATTOCK.	Nulla,	••	u	1211	12 7	2 2 8 1 14	2 2 8 3 1 1 3	
	Hurroh.	∫ lst	1 1211	1 3 5	1 3 4	3 411 1 14.	3 511 1 14 9	
	(,	· \ 2md	13 9	15 1	13 11	2 5 5 1 121		
	Usgum,	••	1 3 1	1 3 5	1 2 4	2 1 6 2 3	5 2 8 I 2 8	
<u>-</u>	Sohan,	• -	1 6 8	1 1	1 4 2	2 5 + 1 111	0 2 1 4 1 8 11	
Futten Jauma,	Futteh Jung,	••	9,0	1 ''   1 ;	ี่ 8 อ     8 อ		6 I 12 1 I 1	
	Kote,	••	6'i(	1 1 1 1	6 8		I 1 7 6 I 1311	
	U Nulla,	••	10/10	171			1 1 1 1 1 1	
	Jundal,	••	710	1 1 1 1	1	2 4 1 6		
PINDER GHEB,	Seel, Khoenda,	••	8		"   "			
	Mokhud,	••	1   4 8	1 11.	111		3 1 6 11 1 311	
	- Invaniui,	••	3, 8	8   4   9	. 4 7	1 14 1   8 (	3 1 2 6 10 7	

Opinions of selected Chowdrees and Head-men have been taken for each Village, and the amounts mentioned totalled. This creterion should by no means be disregarded. As a general rule the Chowdrees are inclined to assess heavily, their own cases excepted.

Similar to this is the opinion of the Tehseeldar or Superintendent of SetOf the Tehseeldar and Superintendent of SettleIncomparintendent of SettleIncompari

160. When describing the soils, I thought it a good plan at once to say what there was to say on the subject of standard rates. Application of standard Rate Jumas. and I extracted for facility of reference those on which the Revenue Rate assessment had been obtained. This assessment is worked out for each village, and is the great standard of comparison of one village with another. The rate and jumma thus obtained are noted in the assessment map for comparison with other rates and jumas. In less rugged Districts, where lands of certain well known qualities lio more together in tracts than in Rawulpindee, this Rate assessment is not only a standard of comparison, but an actual test of the amount of Juma demandable; that juma is assumed generally on reliable data, and there can ordinarily be no great variation in the result attained, that is to say, the assessment by the Settlement Officer, saving the existence of some special cause which his statistics and information will show. For instance, if the assumed Revenue Rate assessment were to give a Juma of 5,000, the village paying say 5,500 on the Summary Settlement, and if the circumstances of the village showed that it stood on a par with other villages, the Settlement Officer would have very little hesitation in equalizing the assessment of that village with the others; and similarly cateris paribus, he would not hesitate to bring up a village paying less than the Revenue Rate Juma to the Standard.

But I had no such criterion for this Settlement, for the reason before explained. The utmost use to which I could turn my Revenue Rate assessment, was to show discrepancies. I then applied all the other tests, and having done so, and reviewed what assessments the village had borne in former years, and with what effect, I came to a conclusion as to what ought to be the Juma of the village.

The Map, Note book, and Statement of each assessment circle submitted to Commissioner and Superintendent.

161. The preparation of a Map of each Sub-division to be assessed. showing thereon the principal facts capable of comparison so far as space admitted was adopted, and found extremely useful. A detailed Note Book and Assessment Statement

were formed, which together with the Map, were invariably submitted to the Commissioner and Superintendent, when he was called upon to confirm the assessments proposed.

- 162. One matter of the greatest importance in the collection of informa-Personal inspection of tion for the assessment, was the personal inspection of vilvillages by Settlement Officer and his Assistant. lages by the Settlement Officer, and his principal subordinates, the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of Settlement. By this means, all points left in doubt by the statistics were supplemented, and the actual state of the village communities was laid bare. It enabled the Settlement Officer to check the statements of Tehseeldars, and Settlement Officials, and the classification of villages under the three heads of good, middling, and poor, in regard to their general condition and circumstances. In this District it formed one of the most laborious portions of the work.
- 163. Before closing this part of the subject, I will briefly explain the Description of village Note-book, and tabular Note Book and Tabular statement, on which the assessments Statement. were made, and I append one of each to this Report for facility of reference.

The note book is of foolscap size, and contains a sufficient number of sheets of foolscap paper stitched 'together, for the villages The Assessment Noteof each Elaqa. With a view to guide attention to the several facts of importance required it is in tabular form, each column containing much varied matter, and each village occupying two pages. The headings are as follows:-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Coult-	Proprietors and mode of paying the Kevenue.	of paying	Description and quality of land, crops and manure, and population, &c.	g		Miscella- neous and Extra Re- ceipts, &c.	

Under these heads all the information procurable, not already shewn in the tabular statement, is grouped. Either at the commencement or close of the book, a description is given of the general characteristics of the assessment circle, or Elaqa under the foregoing heads; amounts and percentages of different kinds of soils and crops; the standard rates and their application to different qualities of soil; the pressure of the Summary Settlement on the population; the former assessments; the detail of good, bad, and indifferent Villages, in respect of their well known capacities; with, generally speaking, copious general remarks. Information as above detailed in the several headings is given in regard to each village.

The Tabular Statement.

tabular form, such as the areas, waste, ront-free, cultivated &c., but not the different descriptions of soil, which together with their rates, are shewn in Column 5 of the Note-book; the population and area of land per head; the ploughs and land each plough cultivates; the facility or otherwise with which the Revenue is collected, indicated in a column by the letters E, D, and M;\* the average Sikh jumas

\*E. Ersy.

D. Difficult.

M. Midding.

obtained from detailed lists separately kept; the Summary Settlement jumas, with rates; and the assessments proposed by the Tehseeldars, the Chowdrees, and the Superintendent of Settle-

These two papers and the map, contain all the information summarized in the preceding paragraphs, necessary for assessment, and it has never happened that any Commissioner objected either to the form in which the statistics were presented, or found it necessary to call for further information.

ment, with rates applied.

164. It may be asked after perusal of this exposition, why with such an excellent guide as former assessments for a long course Reason why so many tests were applied. of years, was so much work taken in hand, and the Government put to so much expense? In reply, it must be stated that it was not known before hand what statistics of the Sikh rule would be forthcoming. The old Durbar records were very faulty and deficient, and had to be supplemented by old papers, earefully searched for in the District, such as written leases and the like. Then again discrepancies were found, sometimes quite irreconcileable between the lists furnished by Qanoongoes, or hereditary pergunna Accountants, and the Durbar accounts and written leases. It transpired in some cases that the lease had been set aside, and the rent taken irrespective thereof. Further it was absolutely necessary to come to some understanding, as to what the rent or revenue was which the Sikh Government took. Was it altogether founded on the old appraisement papers, or did it really contemplate a bona fide lease on principles similar to our own? If so, what approximate profit did these leases leave, and were they a just criterion for present assessment. These arguments, will I trust, justify the work and its expense.

165. I now come to the most important section in this Chapter, namely the fiscal history of the District, and in order to recount it succinctly and to save useless repetition, I have grouped Arrangement adopted. the different Elaqus with some modifications hereafter explained, as they were administered during Sikh Rule. The advantages of this arrangement will, I trust, become apparent; it will enable me to shew the final result of the assessment with clearness and precision, and sufficient detail.

166. The celebrated record known as the Ayeen Akbery, containing History prior to the Gukkhurs.

a notice of the Emperor Akber's Regulations, a short historical account of each Soobah or Province, divided into Sirears or Sub divisions, and of the assessment of the latter, throws but little light on the state of the tract at that time. The whole Sindh Saugor Doab, extending from the Huzara mountain to Mithenkote formed one Sirear, part of the Soobah or Province of Lahore, and contained 42 Mehals, a measured area of 14,09,979 begahs, or 7,04,989 acres, and paid a Revenue of 5,19,12,201 Dams, or Rs. 12,97,805.

The Mehals, or Pergunahs which can be identified as belonging in whole or in part to this District, forming part of this large tract are:—

	स्थापन नयन	Dams.		Rupees.
1.	Attock Bunarus, probably comprizing Chuch, and the upper part of Khatur, and paid,	3,202,216	or	80,055
2.	Awan, probably including Tillagung and part of Shahpoor,	4,15,970	or	10,399
3.	Neelab, probably the rest of Khatur, and territory Trans Indus, (Khuttuks, &c.,)	4,81,305	or	12,032
4.	Phurwala, including parts of Rawulpindee, Kuhoota, and Goojur Khan,	51,58,109	or	1,23,952
5.	Dangullee, including Kuhoota, part of Goojur Khan, and part of Jhelum,	33,01,201	or	82,530
6.	Akburabad, Terkhery, (Tukhtpurree), probably including parts of Rawulpindee, Futteh Jung, and Goojur Khan,	54,91,738	or	1,37,293
7.	Futtehpoor, Kalowry (doubtful; if correct, then Kalowry is a corruption of Baoreh) Futtehpoor, Baoreh was the Gukkhurname of Rawulpindee,	42,63,831	or	1,07,032
	Total,	2,23,14,370	or	5,58,293 ———————

The total Revenue was therefore, 5,58,293, of which 1,02,486 was paid by the Western, and 4,55,807 by the Eastern portion of the District; a proportion which would tend to corroborate the view I have taken of the Purgunnas composing this District. Considerable allowance must be made, however, as the limits of the fiscal jurisdictions are altogether unknown. It would not be safe to admit more than from three and a half, to four lacs as the Revenue of the District at that period. In the Ayeen Akbery there is no account of any tribes inhabiting the District; the Gukkhurs are only once alluded to as bordering on the Sircar of Pukhly, which contained the whole of Huzara. The notice of the Soobah of Lahore is more meagre than that of almost any other province.

During the period of Guk. Margulla pass North, to the Khyrce Moorut West, and part of the Jhelum District South. No trace of them appears further West. Their power appears to have been derived from Sooltan Mihmood Ghuznevee the Great, to have commenced in about A. D. 995, and to have lasted until the advent of the Sikh power in A. D. 1770.

168. During their rule, the Eastern portion of the District was divided

## PERGUNAH DANGULLEE.

Tuppas of Gukkhurs.	Present Elaques.
Huvelee. Kahroo Mutor. Bewul. Gooliana. Nurali.	Kullur. Mutor and part of Kahroo. Bowul. Gooliana. Nurali.

(4 Elaque in the District of Jhelum),

## PERGUNAH PHURWALA.

Huvelee.

Parts of Kuhoota, and Elaqa
Koorce, Tehseel R. Pindee
and Mooghul Do. Do.
Kahroo Kuhoota.
Buralie.

Arrah.

Parts of Kuhoota, and Elaqa
Koorce, Tehseel R. Pindee
and Mooghul Do. Do.

Elaqa Kuhoota.
Sookho.

Arrah, Tehseel Rawulpindee and
parts of Kullur, Sookho Devi.

## PERGUNAH RAWULPINDEE.

(No detail of Tuppas.)

into three Pergunahs, namely Dangullee, Phurwalla, and Rawulpindee, sub-divided into "Tuppas", mainly corresponding with the Elaqus of the Sikh period. These, with some slight modifications have been adopted as the basis of Sub-division for the present Settlement. In the margin are shewn the Ghukkhur Elaqus and their present designation. The rule of the Gukkhurs extended over the present Sub-divisions of Rawulpindee (excepting Phoolgiran

and Kirpa Chirrah), Goojur Khan, Kuhoota (excepting the hill tracts of Jusgum and Nuraee), and Elaqas Futteh Jhung, Sohan, and Usgum. It did not extend to Chuch, Khatur, and Pindee Glob.

169. The Gukkhurs realized rent by appraisement of the standing

How the Gukkhurs rea.

lized the Revenue.

crop, called Zubt Kunkoot; it took place on each field,
the rate was fixed each season according to to the value

of the standing crop and the price current of the season, as fixed by the heads of trades. They realized either in eash or grain according to mutual agreement. Their rates do not appear to have been oppressive, and were less than those of the Sikhs; unfortunately but few records are now existing, so that an Elaqawar Gukkhur assessment could not be worked out. Besides the Revenue obtained from the crop, the Gukkhurs took the following dues from Khalsa Villages:—5 Rupces per Village in lieu of fodder; a tax of 1 Rupce per milch Buffaloc; 4 annas per Cow, and 3 pie per Goat, &c. per annum. This tax was called "Sawun bundee", being on account of Ghee or Butter. They also realized from the Artizans from 8 annas to 1 Rupee per annum as Moturpha, now known as Kumcana, Huq-booa or Door tax, and 1 Rupee per season from each Village to pay the "Dufturree", Qanoongoc or Record Keeper. From Jagheer Villages they received a Nuzerana or quit rent, or seignorage of 10 Rupees each season, or 20 Rupees per annum.

They realized no Revenue from the hill portion of the tract. If they had occasion to visit it on a shooting expedition, they received a present of a Hawk or a Mule.

No information extant, regarding the Western part of the District.

No information extant, regarding the Western part of the District.

Thing regarding that tract is shrouded in complete darkness.

171. In A. D. 1770, the Sikhs had obtained complete mastery over

Fiscal History of Tehsel
Rawulpindee during.
Sikh Rule:—

The Sikhs grant extensive jagheers.

Akber's Institutes, the Rawulpindee of Sikh and British
Administration, and Akberabad the Akberabad Terkhery

of the Ayeen Akburee, evidently a corruption or mis-pronunciation of the Tukhtpurree of the present day, comprising together 669 villages), Sirdar Milka Sing granted the most notable tribes 192 Villages in jaheer, subject only to a fixed but very trifling tribute, and called these Estates "Moshuksha", in contra-distinction to the villages kept under direct management, which he styled "Khalsa." These names became important in the adjudication of the rights of these tribes, and their origin is therefore noted. The jagheers were distributed as follows:—

Gukkhurs	s of Sydpoor		22 v	rillages	
do.	of Oujree,		2	,,	
do.	of Sheklipoor, .	•• •••	3	,,	
do.	of Rawulpindee,	•••	7	,,	
do.	of Mullikpoor,	•••	1	,,	
do.	of Mandla and chun	eyrce	10 v	villages of	the hills of
				Murree &	Phoolgiran
Runey Pothy	al, } of Tummair	•••	2	<b>"</b>	
Golera	is,		22	;;	
Junjo	oalis, of Runyal,		6	,,	
$\mathbf{d}$ o	. of Dhunyal	•••	18	,,	
Syuds	, of Shalditta	•••	2	<b>,,</b> .	
	Total,	•••	192	Villages	s.

Gukkhur system of collection continued for sometime in Khalsa villages.

172. In the remaining 467 Khalsa villages, the Sikhs for a long time pursued the system in vogue with the Gukkhurs, enhancing rates as their power increased.

Introduction of Cash assessments in A. D. 1830, Maharaja Runjeet Singh hearing of the grievsessments in A. D. 1830.

General Ventura's assessments affected the Elaqas of the District. His assessments affected the Elaqas of

Rawulpindee	$\mathbf{M}$ oghul
Tukhtpurree	Sydpoor
Bunda	${f U}$ sgum
Kooree	Sohan.

They were fair and even light, but following on a period of much depression and over-taxation, it was with difficulty they were realized. Still the people hold his memory in respect. Unfortunately the Agents who had to carry out these fiscal measures were rapacious, and exacting, and gave the leases no chance.

Revised by Maharaja summoned the heads of Tribes and Villages to Lahore, who sends Dul Sing. treated them with hospitality and distinction, fixed comparatively light assessments, and sent them back to their homes assured that what they had suffered was not at his hands, but was the work of his officials.

He conferred on them a still greater benefit than even the light assessments, for he sent to realize them. Blue Dul. Sing, a man of known integrity of character and amiable temper, whose name will long be remembered as a just and faithful steward.

- 175. Dul Sing administered these Elaqas for 2 years, and was succeeded in A. D. 1840, by Dewan Kishenkor of Sealkote, whose Kishenkor's evactions and the plague of Locusts. incumbency lasted until 1846. He raised the Revenue, and Consequences thereof. overtaxed the people. The land was visited during his rule by swarms of Locusts, so vast as almost to cause a depopulation of the country. They remained three seasons, namely from Klurreef sumbut 1900-A. D. 1843, to sumbut 1901  $= \Lambda$ . D. 1844. This calamity is known by the name of Mukreemar throughout the District. Nevertheless the Government Agent shewed no consideration, and although the Zemindars had no crops, he realized the Revenue to the last furthing. Chiefly from this period dates the indebtedness of the Proprietors to the trading class, which has reaped a rich harvest from their misfortunes, and to this time principally must be referred that complication in the tenures and transfer of proprietary rights to the cultivaring class, which have entailed so much hardship on the proprietary body. and loaded our Courts with so large an amount of litigation. Unable to realize the demand even under these circumstances, the Government Agent often introduced cultivators of his own, gave them a fixed terminable lease, and virtually admitted them to a title to the proprietorship of the holding. In short, the cultivating class had to put its shoulder to the wheel, and help the Proprietor out of his difficulties, or the latter would have been entirely dispossessed.
- Dhue that Sing returns, and reduces the Demand. This more resembling the figure at which it stood before K.shenkor's incumbency.
- Synopsis of Sikh assessments in certain sub-divisions.

  A tabular Statement compiled from the Durbar papers, and other sources of the Sikh assessment of 12 of these Elaqas, and of three belonging to other Tehseels is here subjoined. They are so grouped because of the identity of their circumstances during Sikh Rule.

Name of Tehseel.		Name of Elaqa.			NAMES AND JUMAS OF SUCCESSIVE SIKU KARDARS.			
					Dul Sing from 1833 to 1839.	Kishenkor from 1810 to 1846.	Dul Sing 1847.	
Rawulpindes		Arrah,			•••	16,525	17,181	16,803
****		n1.		ſ	let	12,111	16,522	11,760
Ditto,		Bunda,	••	<u>" {</u>	2nd	3,617	4 633	4,446
-4.	Tukhtpurree,		ſ	ist	11,395	13,195	12,027	
Ditto.		i ukintpurree,	•	(	2nd	9,894	12,587	11,297
Ditto,		Rawulpindee,			••	33,904	39,205	33,303
Ditto,	Į	Sydpoor,				14.231	15,235	15,426
Ditto,		Sung Janee,				24,852	24,483	20,414
7):44-		7'		5	lst	19,387	20,709	18.882
Ditto,		Kooree,		{	2nd	6,639	6,798	6,603
Ditto,		Khurora,	_ 3	2 - 12 1.	91.	13,514	14,421	13,240
Ditto.		Moghul,	, 25			10,636	11,441	11,637
Futteh Jung,	•••	Usgum,				24,824	30,289	27,074
Ditto,		Sohan,				46,148	48,296	46,979
Goojer Khan,	•••	Devi.	1/	1		43,332	50,598	48,673

The only remaining Elaqu of Teliseel Rawulpindee, not accounted for in the group to which the foregoing sketch refers, is Phoolgiran, a tract of which a portion was for several reasons transferred from Teliseel Murree to Rawul pindee. Its fiscal history is that of Murree.

The Elaque of Usgum and Sohan now belong to Teleseel Futteh Jhung, while Devi has been incorporated with Goojur khan.

178. Before Sikh Rule that part of the District now known as Tehseel

Fiscal History of Tehseel Murree, and also a portion of Kuhoota were altogether independence of the Hill tribes.

Gukkhurs and through them of the Moghul Emperors, only by occasional presents of Hawks or Mules. This Tehseel was formerly composed of the following Elaqas:—

- 1 Phoolgiran
- 4 Kotlee

2 Dewul

5 Kuror.

- 3 Charhan
- 179. It was not till the renowned Hurree Sing's second campaign, that

  They are subdued by these mountaineers were forced to submit to the Sikh

  power. Milka Sing had indeed granted a Jagheer to the

Gukkhurs of Mandla and Chuneyree of 107 hill villages, but the hill men scarcely acknowledged them, and the grant was more nominal than real.

180. Hurree Singh built Forts at different places, of which the principal were Kotlee and Kuror. He resumed the jageers, and Who resumes jageers, builds forts & is succeeded from that time to annexation the people of these hills by Maharaja Goolab Sing. were made to feel the yoke of a stern tyranny, exercised by the grasping Maharaja Goolab Sing of Cashmeer, to whom this territory and that lower down the Jhelum River, forming the Tehseel of Kuhoota and part of Goojer Khan were assigned in jageer, probably about the year 1831 A. D. It is said that whenever the Zemindars were recusant, he used to let loose the Dogras among them, and rewarded the former by a poll rate for hill men of at first 1 rupce, then eight annas, and finally four annas, and that he thus decimated tho population. Other tales are told of his eruelty in these and other Elagas, which if true only in part, would class him with the Neroes and Caligulas of the human race. A general door tax he levied was so unpopular, that the people rebelled and were visited with severe retribution. He also played one tribe against the other. Sirdar Zuburdust Khan Suttee of Nurrh, and Mazoolla Khan father of Syda Khan of Bhumurtrar, were nevertheless for some time his employes. Their families are still in the enjoyment of Jagheers.

181. No trustworthy statistics have been obtained of any of the Elaqus

No trustworthy Statis. composing this Tehseel, relating to periods antecedent to British Rule, with the exception of Phoolgiran, of which the Sikh Juma from A. D. 1840 to 1846, appears to have been Rs. 7,749. It was reduced in 1847 by the Regency administration to Rs. 6,022.

Fiscal History of Tehscel Kuhoota during Sikh Rule. 182. The Tuhseel of Kuhoota is composed of five fiscal divisions, or Elaqas, namely Jusgum, Nurai, Kahroo, Kuhoota, and Kullur.

The fiscal history of Jusgum and Nurai during Sikh Rule, is precisely similar to that of the Murree Tehseel. For some years the collections were made by a man locally celebrated for his sagacity, Nasroo Khan of the Nurar branch of Suttees, who died a few years ago at a very advanced age. His son Jaffur Khan enjoys a trifling Jagheer. Cash assessments are said to have been made in 1840, and to have lasted until 1846, but no reliable details have been obtained. These Elaqas appear to have been given in Jageer to Maharaja Goolab Sing in A. D. 1831.

The assessments of Elaqas Kahreo, and Kuhoota, which also formed part of Maharaja Goolab Sing's Jageer have been obtained from various sources. The fiscal history of these Sub-divisions is the same as that of the foregoing Elaqas. The assessments from 1840 to 1846 were as follow:—

Elaqa Kahroo,	• •	•••	•••	Rs. 21,036
. Kuhoota,	•••	•••	• •	,, 12,234.

The Elaqa of Kuller was managed by different Kardars from A. D. 1804 to 1832, under the direct orders of Maharaja Runjeet Sing, and the rent was taken by appraisement of crop. In 1833, cash assessments were introduced. Details are only forthcoming since 1838. The Elaqa passed into the hands of Maharaja Goolab Sing in 1843, and was managed on the same principles as the other portions of his Jageer, the only difference being that the Elaqa was in the plains, and could not offer the same resistance to the Maharaja, as the Elaqas in the hills.

The assessment statistics collected through various sources are as follows:—

ELAQA.	From 1838	From 1843	From 1845	Regency
	to 1842.	to 1844.	to 1846.	1847.
Kullur,	53,018	62,459	55,482	45,993

Fiscal History of Tehscel Goojur Khan, during Sikh Rule. 183. This Tehseel contains the Elaqus of Nurali, Bewul, Devi, Gooliana, and Sookho.

The fiscal history of the two former, Nurali and Bewul, is the same as that of Kuller. Details of the assessments have been collected from the year 1838, and are here subjoined:—

ELAQΛ.	From 1838 to 1842.	From 1843 to 1844.	From 1845 to 1846.	1847
Nurali,	42,510	46,855	62,065	44,462
Bewul,	30,707	30,707	34,157	33,986

The circumstances and details of former assessments of Elaqa Devi, formerly part of the Rawulpindee jurisdiction, have been shown in the notice and Tabular Statement of that Tehseel, (see para. 177).

The two remaining Elaqas of this Tehseel, Gooliana and Sookho, formed part of the Jageer of the different members of the Attarcewalla family, of whom it is sufficient to name Sirdar Chuttur Sing. Prior to 1833 in the former, and

1838 in the latter, the collections were by appraisement of crop. Since then by each leases. The particulars of the latter are subjoined:—

ELAQA.	1838.	1839-1840.	1841-1847.		
Gooliana,	41,897	63,217	60,227		

ELAQA.	From 1838 to 1845.	1846.	1847.
Sookho,	49,030	44,698	42,730

Fiscal History of Tehseels Attock and Futteh Jung, during Sikh Rule. fiscal Sub-divisions, namely Huvelee, Surkanee, Nulla, Surwala and Hurroh.

No fiscal history of these Elaque has been obtained prior to A. D. 1813. From this date to A. D. 1832, the Sikhs collected the Rents by appraisement of crop.

185. In A. D.: 1833, Bhae Mahoo Sing was appointed Kardar, and Bhace Mahoo Sing's asassessed the whole of Khatur, containing the three last sessments and proceedof the five Elagas above named. He resumed the Chuharooms of the Tarkeylees, inhabiting the mountain of Gundgurh, and thus gave the fiscal stroke to their entire dispossession from Resumption of Tarkheylees' Chuharooms. the Elaga of Hurroh. He kept on better terms with the Khutturs, and allowed them a Chuharoom out of the Revenue. His assessment was succeeded by that of Misser Ram Kishen, which The Khutturs retain their Chuharooms. lasted until 1811. Dewan Sookhraj again assessed in 1812, and his leases lasted until 1846, and lastly Bhace Mahoo Sing again. returned, and gave fresh leases in the year of the Regency.

186. The fiscal history of the Elaqa of Huvelee and Surkance, composing the celebrated and fertile valley of Chuch, inhabited by Puthans who located themselves there, driving out the Dilzaks during some of the inroads of the Puthan Invaders, is pretty well known since Λ. D. 1813, when the Sikh power was fully established. Leased at first for about 7 years to Chowdree Mazoolla of Moosa Koodluttee (the ancestor of the present Chowdhree), who collected the rents by appraisement of the standing

crop for Rupees 24,000, it was afterwards managed by successive Kardars passing through the hands of the well known Sheikh Emamooddeen. They all collected by appraisement of the crop, until in A. D. 1835 when Bhaee Soorjun Sing and Bakee Rae were appointed Kardars. They fixed moderate assessments, which remained in force for 8 years. They were succeeded by Dewan Sookh Raj, who revised the assessments. These lasted until A. D. 1846, and in 1847 the Regency assessments were given out by Mr. Vans Agnew and Bhae Soorjun Sing. A Synopsis of these assessments is subjoined:—

	Elaqa.	1838-1842.	1843-1844.	1847.
Chuch <	Huveleo,	27,349	27,658	38,686
(	Surkanee,	41,245	44,836	53,097

Moostajurce Cases of Dewan Shah and other Farmers. Including Chuch and Khatur, is that during the period of which I am writing but few Proprietors took up the leases, whole tracts containing many Villages were leased to contractors. Thus at one time, Dewa Shah, a wealthy trader took the lease of a large portion of Chuch. He is now an old man, quite ruined and reduced to the humblest circumstances. The subject will be further noticed in the Chapter on Record of Rights.

188. The Sikh assessments of Elaque Nulla, Surwala, and Hurroh,
Fiscal History of Tehseel Goojer Khan during
Sikh rule. which for convenience of assessment has been divided into
two classes, are as follows:—

यक्षप्रेव नगर्न

TEHSEEL.		ELA	QA.		1838-39.	1840-41.	1842-46.	1847.	
Attock,	***		Hurrob,		{ 1st.   2nd.	18,562 19,257	18,592 18,665	18,451	17,855 16,096
Ditto,	•••	•••	Surwala,	•••		13,060	13,009	12,622	11,185
Ditto,	***	•••	Nulla,	•••		17,709	17,710	17,440	16,810
Futteh Ju	ng,	•••	Nulla,	•••		14,625	14,608	13,902	12,969
Ditto,			Futteh Ju	ng,		15,063	15,565	15,120	14,084

189. The Tehseel of Futteh Jung is composed of the Elaqas of Nulla, Fiscal History of Tehseel (part of the old Sikh Elaqa, of which a portion has been incorporated with Tehseel Attock), Futteh Jung, Usgum

Sohan, and Kote. The Elaque of Usgun and Sohan have been described in the account of Tehseel Rawulpindee. That of Kote will follow in the historical sketch of Pindee Gheb.

1 seal History of Tehsuel Produce Glack is now composed of the Elaque of Seel, Khoonda, Jundla, and Mokland.

The Sikhs were longer in taking the management of this comparatively unprofitable tract, inhabited by the hardiest races the The Mulliks of Seel and Rags of Kote. District contains, than any other portion of it. They at first farmed the three first Elaqus together, with other tracts of the Jhelium District, for the annual sum of Rupees 6,900 to an ancestor of the Mulliks of Pindee Gueb, Mullik Amanut, who collected the rent by appraisement of the crop. He was followed in Elaga Seel by his son Mullik Nowab, and in Elagas Kote and Khoonda by Rae Jullal, ancestor of Sirdar Futteh Khan Gheba of Kote, who also collected the rents by appraisement of the crop. Mullik Nawab rebelled and died in exile, and enhanced leases were given to Mullik Ghoolam Mahomed, grand father of the present Mulliks of Pindee Gheb, Aoleea khan and Futteh Klan, and to Rac Mahomed Khan father of Sirdar Futtel Khan Gheba. They also appraised the crop. An interval of 2 years intervened when Jodh Sing Kardar collected by appraisement, and the Revenue was then farmed by Maharaja Runject Sing to Sirdar Dhunna Sing Mulwace, who utterly unable to cope with these sturdy Zemindars, sublet the lease again to Mullik Ghoolam Mahomed and Rae Mahomed Kluin. But the Mullik and the Rac failing to full their contract, were summoned to Lahore. Some altereation ensued as the were leaving the Maharaja's Durbar, during which Rac Mahomed Klan cut down Mullik Ghoolam Mahomed and fled. His offence was condoned and a fine imposed. In A. D. 1833, these Elaqus were given to Sirdar Uttur Sing Kalawala. He collected with difficulty by appraisement of crop. In 1834, his Agent Sooltan was killed by the Khoonda Ghebas. Cash assesments were fixed in supersession of the appraisement system, which was not found to answer; but these did not fare much better. The Elagas were then given to Konr Now Nebal Sing, grandson of Runject Sing. The rates at which his agents collected are said to have been very heavy, and realized with difficulty.

The tract was again given to Sirdar Uttur Sing Kalawala; who this time was determined to get rid of one of the most troublesome of the subjects of the Maharaja. He invited Rac Mahomed Khan, loaded him with presents and honors, and immediately left for Peshawur. On his return six months after, he invited the Rac to the Fort of Pag, situated about a mile from his hereditary seat, Note. With the recollection of his former reception fresh in his me-

mory, Rae Mahomed Khan would not listen to the advice of his retainers and friends to take an escort, but went to the Sirdar with only a couple of followers. Scarcely had he set foot inside the fort, when he was attacked by Booddha Khan Mullal and others, and cut down. Sirdar Futteh Khan's son lived to avenge this treacherous murder by the wholesale slaughter of Booddha Khan's family, leaving only the latter and a young Nephew who are still alive, and are as may be supposed, the bitter enemies of the Sirdar. In 1845 the Elaqus were given in farm to Mullik Futteh Khan Tiwana of Shahpore. He managed them for one year, partly on the appraisement system, and partly on cash leases. In 1846 Missur Ameen Chund appraised the Spring, and Dewan Rajroop the Autumn Crop, and in 1847 the Revenue was collected in cash.

The whole state of the fiscal arrangements of this Tehseel are involved in inextricable confusion, the collection of the Revenue was generally a skrimmage, and therefore it is almost useless to found an argument on cash leases, which were never acted on. Still, as the information, has as far as possible, been collected, I subjoin it quantum valeat.

Tensrel.	ELAQA.	1838.	1839-1811.	1812-1844.	1845.	1846-1847.	
Futteh Jung,	Kote,	20,168	20,179	20,167	19,896	19,859	
Pindee Gheb,	Scel,			45,012	45,774	40,594	
Ditto,	Khoonda,	•••	रमेव स्पृत	5,337	3,883	4,780	

The Chuharoom Tenures of Pindee Gheb and Futteh Jung. Whether the Sikhs collected by appraisement of crop, or by fixed leases (which it has been seen were seldom if ever acted up to), they deducted a chuharoom or fourth part of the receipts in favor of the Proprietors. The families who enjoyed this proprietary profit were the Jodras of Seel, the Ghetas of Bala Gheb, the Moghuls of Khor, and a Puthan Chief of Mokhud, and also some Khutturs in Khatur.

192. The Elaqa of Jundal, though for geographical reasons it now forms part of Tehseel Pindee Gheb, used formerly to be in the Sikh Sub-division called Khatur; it is inhabited by Khutturs. Its fiscal history, is therefore, much the same as that of the other Elaqas of Khatur; namely, Surwala, Nulla, Hurroh and Futteh Jung. Bhaee Mahoo Sing framed the first assessments, but it is very uncertain how they were acted on. The only difference is that it was held in Jageer by Sirdar Nihal Sing, who is said to have collected the Rent by appraisement of crop, yet there

are leases extant. He was succeeded by Mullik Futteh Khan Tiwana in 1845, The Mullik was followed by Dewan Rajroop. The management is stated to have been by appraisement. In 1847 a cash assessment was attempted, but was not realized in full. It was always a troublesome tract. The collected statistics give the following result, which under the circumstances I give with diffidence at what they are worth:—

ELAQA.	Sirdar Mahoosing.	Futteh Khan Tiwana.	Rajroop, &c.
Jundal,	48,070	40,225	44,312

Elaqa Mokhud is situated at the extreme South Western point of the District. As now constituted the Elaqa contains two parts, five villages the Jageer of the Muttoo Sirdars, and seven villages (Mokhud proper), inhabited by the Saghree Puthans, of whom Sirdar Gholam Mohomed Khan is the chief. The township of Mokhud was always held by the Sikhs under direct management. It was a considerable trading mart. The remaining villages paid a very light assessment. The general result is as follows:—

ELAQA.	Detail of villages.	1842 to 1847.
Mokhud, {	5 villages of an old Elaqa called Jubbee being part of the Muttoo Jageer.	} 2,941
Ditto,	Mokhud proper, 7 villages.	2,173

- The last of the leases of the Sikh administration described in the preceding pages, namely those of the Regency established during the minority of Maharaja Dulcep Sing lasted until 1848, and were followed by those framed by British Officers, partly during the period of Regency, and partly subsequent to the annexation of the Punjab to the British Dominions.
- 194. Those parts of the District now known as Tehseel Murree, and the Major Abbott's assess. Northern portion of Tehseel Kuhoota were assessed by Major Abbott, the Deputy Commissioner of Huzara, to which District, as explained in the first Chapter, this tract belonged. The

cruelties and exactions of Maharaja Goolab Sing were then fresh in memory, and Major Abbott appeared among the Suttees, Dhoonds, Khetwals, Ghurwals, and Gukkhurs, as a deliverer from a cruel bondage. He reduced the assessments in most villages by a third, and as a natural consequence, pre-disposed the people towards our Rule.

- 195. Far different was the effect of the assessment on the rest of the DisLieut. John Nicholson's trict. It was framed by the late General (then Lieutenant)

  John Nicholson, Assistant to the Board of Regency, and subsequently Deputy Commissioner of this District. He increased on the Sikh assessments, and even in some cases on those of Dewan Kishen Kor, and others of the most exacting Sikh officials. His jumas were considered very oppressive. He had framed them entirely on the estimates and papers of by-gone Sikh Agents, whose collections are now known to have been far beyond the amount the agricultural community could bear in a term of years.
- Other circumstances concurred to render these leases oppressive. The people were deeply in debt; they had not recovered Circumstances tending to make them heavy. from the destructive visitation of the Locusts, and far more serious than even these causes, was one which made the load intolerable. unparalleled fall of prices took place at the period of annexation, for which it is difficult to account. Although large Cantonments were formed, and the consumption of grain must have been greater than during Sikh Rule, yet the amount of grain stored was probably immense, and a certain confidence may have taken possession of the trading classes, tending to make them disgorge their hoards. All these causes combined plunged the agricultural body into great distress. Added to this was the absence of employment, caused by the disbandment and discharge of the Sikh myrmidons, and the want of ready money. . It is not surprising that under these circumstances, a deep spirit of discontent began to shew itself among the population of these and other Elaqas. For some time after annexation successive members of the Board of Administration were mobbed, and the whole agricultural population began to agitate seriously for a reduction of assessment. But the signs of the times were not immediately understood. Many old Sikh officials had been retained in office, who represented that it was a clamour raised merely to test the powers of endurance of a new regime, and the stipulated period of lease, was allowed to clapse before relief was afforded.
- Mr. Carmac's first and second Summary Settlement.

  Carnac, Deputy Commissioner of the district, it was under an outer pressure, which however disinclined he was at first to yield to clamour, could result in nothing else than large reductions.

His revision of 1851 was again remodelled in 1853 on the basis of a measurement (though without a field map), and these assessments lasted together with those of Major Abbott, renewed in by Lieutenant Pearse of the Madras Army, and Assistant Commissioner at Murree, until at various times in different localities, they have been superseded by those of the detailed Settlement now under report.

- Their excellent effect.

  tion with other causes, they have raised the District from a state of great depression to one of prosperity unknown before, and that, though it has been found necessary still further to reduce the Revenue, in order to leave reasonable profits and give hope of its standing the test of fair pressure in unfavorable years and bad seasons, yet notwithstanding the enormous agency brought to bear on the subject, and the labor undergone, the present operations have not resulted as far as the assessment goes, in much beyond its more equable and uniform adjustment on villages and population, and a reduction on the whole of 5½ per cent. For a Sub-divisional detail of these assessments, reference should be made to the General Statement of data and result of assessments given hereafter.
- 199. The foregoing sketch of the fiscal history of the District previous to the detailed Settlement, affords all the information it Conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing sketch. has been found possible to collect. The main fact to be drawn from it, bearing on the subject of revision of assessment, is the highest Revenue ever paid in one year by every village and claqa. As a general rule the Sikh Jumas and those of the Regency which followed them, in the year preceding the annexation of the Province, were framed with more or less accuracy on the collections made by appraisement of the standing crop. They were not intended to leave any profit to the proprietary body; at the same time it is impossible to say that they did not, indeed it is known that in many cases they did, for not only were the rates very conflicting, but considerations of expediency often tended to cause a reduction, irrespective of the value of the crop. The general circumstances and statistics of each village have, however, ordinarily afforded sufficient data to enable the Settlement Officer to judge with tolerable accuracy, whether the profit was large or small; it has generally been found to have been the latter, and accordingly it can be safely stated, that compared with this highest Revenue, the present assessment leaves a fair profit to the proprietary body. There are ofcourse some exceptions to this rule, for instance in the hill tracts of Murree and Kuhoota, and in the Elaqa of Mokhud, where for political and other reasons, the Revenue was not exacted on the same terms as in the other Sub divisions of the District, and the profits are much larger and beyond our calculation.

- The Sikh Jamas should pains have been taken to obtain correct information, and it is believed with very fair result. Still it is one thing to impose a Revenue, and another to realize it. We know nothing of the unrealized balances of these Jumas. On the other hand the Sikhs very often took considerably more than the demand they had assessed, to say nothing of fines imposed. On the whole, the highest juma is an excellent standard of comparison, but not a safe guide.
- Changes in fiscal juarisdictions.

  Changes in fiscal juarisdictions.

  Changes in fiscal juarisdictions.

  Changes in fiscal juarisdictions.

  at the changes which have been effected in the fiscal jurisdictions, during the progress of the detailed Settlement.
- Reasons for making these and yet some of the minor Sub-divisions were so small, and had so little historical interest attaching to them as to be sources of embarrassment, without any corresponding advantage. They were, moreover, in many instances interlaced and confused, some of their component parts often lying miles away from others. The Tehseels were not too large in area and population, considering the difficulties caused by the natural features of the country, but they were oddly and inconveniently shaped, and presented anomalies which were harassing to the people, and inconvenient to the administration. For instance, the whole western part of the District, equal in area to nearly half of it, was composed of only two fiscal jurisdictions, while the remaining portion consisted of four.

The Tehseel of Rawulpindee was forty or fifty miles in length, across the whole width of the District.

The Tehseels of Kuhoota and Goojur Khan ran parallel to each other, their Tehseel posts being at the opposite ends. Villages which might have paid their Revenue with a twelve mile march at Goojur Khan or Kuhoota, in either case had to travel thirty or forty miles, as the case might be. Moreover, the work of Tehseeldars was very unevenly distributed; while one official was overloaded with work, another was completely idle, and so forth.

203. A very strong necessity was felt for a new Tehseel at Futteh

New Tehseel formed at Futteh Jung. That place was favorably situated in a commer
rutteh Jung. cial point of view, and a Tehseel there would form a link

between the principal station—Rawulpindee—and the out-posts, Attock and Pin

dec Gheb, distant sixty miles from the former, and upwards of eighty miles from each other.

Abundant reasons for entirely recasting the jurisdictions, fiscal and judicial, therefore existed; and at the close of 1859, the necessary maps and data existed to enable me to effect it.

The result has in every way justified the measure. The re-distribution Commr. and Supdt's No. 582, dated 27th Decr. 1859.

Find. Commr.'s No. 6,612, dated 20th ditto.

Secy. to Govt. Punjab, No. 2,886, dated 29th Novr. 1859. in the correspondence marginally noted.

Instead of six Tehseels with confused fiscal Sub-divisions, there are now seven Tehseels with well defined Elaqas, most of them the old Sikh Sub-divisions with the addition of fragments of others, which have been absorbed.  $\Lambda$  list is appended shewing how these Sub-divisions have been formed.

- Confusion in statistics nently noted, as affecting the preparation of statistics for caused by the redistribution of fiscal sub-divisions. this Report, and the additional trouble entailed. The statistics for assessment had been grouped according to the old arrangement; whereas those for report have necessarily been arranged for the present fiscal Sub-divisions. This has almost doubled the trouble of preparing the statistics, and commenting on them in this Section of the Report, and the difficulty has been increased by errors of measurement, brought to light on attestation.
- Review of grounds for assessment of each fiscal Sub-division, and Result. with the grounds of assessment, and the final Result drawn out in a general abstract table, (Appendix No. 5). In doing this it is impossible for brevity's sake, to enter into minute detail, only the broad features of each Elaqa, and the distinctive peculiarities can be drawn; if more information be sought, reference must be made to the figured Abstract.
- 206. The Elaqa of Arrah is situated on high lands sloping down to the Tehseel Rawulpindee: South, towards the Vurala Kussee, or ravine. It is called Arrah from its slope from a water-shed; the rain drains off easily; there is no well irrigation; some villages have a good kind of soil called "Tundah," probably from the vicinity of water retained by rock formation at sufficient depth, not to allow the soil to be readily washed away. There is only 13 per cent. of manured land, while 53 per cent. is decidedly inferior; only 21 per cent. yields wheat, many of the proprietors have camels, which they employ in trade; they are industrious Zemindars, the proprietary bodies consist of 25

classes, as detailed in the Note-book; but little land is tilled by cultivators, the tenures are Bhyachara, the holdings small, and the Revenue minutely sub-divided. Two classes of rates were adopted in view of the different classes of soils above adverted to. The highest Revenue ever demanded was in A. D. 1845, and amounted to Rupees 18,022. Applying the various tests described in the foregoing paras, and after carefully deciding on the proper assessment for each Village in detail, according to its classification, as a good, indifferent, or bad one, the general result is, that an assessment has been fixed of Rupees 12,335, which falls on the total area at the average rate of Rupees 0-8-11, on the cultivated area at the rate of Rupees 1-2-11, and allows a reduction on the last summary settlement of Rupees 1,722, or 12.25 per cent. The reasons for remission are, that balances had accrued more or less in all Summary Settlements; that the rates paid were very high compared with other Elaqas, regard being had to the badness of the soil, and that the tract being populous, labor not land, was in reality brought under taxation.

This Elaqa is situated between the Elaqas Usgum and Arrah; its 207. best villages are on the drainage out-lets, called the Bur-Bunda Elaqa. rala, Bhimbur, and Marce Bheer; its worst on the high The proprietary body consists of 13 classes, of which Boodhals, Goojurs, and Mulliars, are most numerous. The tenures are on holdings, and the Revenue minutely sub-divided. The proprietors cultivate nearly the whole area, namely 82 per cent. in the 1st class, and 74 in the second. Some of the 1st class cultivate in the 2nd. There are three classes of soils and villages, which would have necessitated 3 chuks, but 2 classes were formed. The 1st or best class consists of villages favorably situated, with reference to the drainage out-lets before mentioned. The produce of the 2nd class lands is strikingly inferior to that of the first. The average produce is 36 wheat, 36 Bajra, of both classes. 347 acres in the first, and 55 acres in the second class are irrigated by wells. There is some land called Manja Mihra in the Chuk, which is highly productive during excessive rains; but altogether unproductive unless there is more than the average rain fall. Embankment of earth is much resorted to; the Elaqa is populous. There is a difference in the area cultivated by ploughs in the two classes, unfavorable to the second. The market is Rawulpindee, where the surplus produce of the Elaqa finds ready sale. Bunda, the principal town is a considerable grain mart. The roads are bad owing to ravines, and therefore carriage expensive. The rates paid very high compared with other Elaqas. The highest Revenue ever demanded was in A. D. 1842 and 1848, and amounted to Rupees 22,739.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, together with other data too long to insert here, to be found in the Appendix, and the Tabular State-

ment at the close of this Section; the detailed Statement juma was fixed as follows:—

		<u> </u>	RAT	)C 1+1-	it ACI	DECREASE.			
ELAQA.	Revenue fixed.	On ct	iltiva rea.	ited	ed On total area.			Rupees.	Percentage.
Bunda, { 1st 2nd	11,441 3,835	1	12	7	•••	7	6	1,772	131
Total,	15,276		- <u>'</u>			3	8	2,344	13

208. This Elaqu is situated between those of Rawulpindee, Bunda, and Elaqua Tukhtpurree: Arrah, and similar in its circumstances. There are eight proprietary families. The lands are generally high and some are sandy. The rates were formed for two classes of Villages. The people were in debt, and paid the Revenue which was very high, with difficulty. There are no good Villages, and nine decidedly poor ones; the rest indifferent. The highest Revenue ever demanded was Rupces 29,042. For the foregoing reasons and with regard to the general statistics, the Revenue was fixed as detailed below, namely:—

	FLACA		16-5	RAT	e re	R ACE	DECREASE			
ELAQA.		Revenue fixed.	1	ltivated rea.		On total area.		Rupces.	Percentage.	
Tukhtpurree, $\dots \begin{cases} 1st \\ 2nd \end{cases}$		10,162 9,592	1	10	1 9		7	-4	2,094 1,529	l7 13≩
	Total,	. 19,751	•••						3,605	15

209. This Elaqa lies around the town and cantonments of Rawulpindee.

Elaqa Rawulpindee: Tehseel Rawulpindee.

The data for assessment were prepared by Mr. J. W.
Macnabb, then Assistant Commissioner. The lands of this

Elaqa are widely different. The best is called Seo, retains moisture for a long
time. It is found in the vicinity of Rawulpindee, on both sides of the Murree
road, and on the road to Nurai and Kotlee, via Kunna dâk, and Turlai, &c.

Another excellent description of land is called Bohan, and lies in the Valley of
Koorung and Goomrae. To the East, North, and South, the lands are generally good, to the West adjoining Elaqa Khurora, they become poor. There is
some well cultivation, though not to any great extent. The whole Elaqa or
greater part of it, used to belong to the Gukkhurs; they now only hold nine

villages; all the others are held in proprietary right by the former cultivators of the Gukkhurs, and as may be supposed they form a motley body. The cultivation is carried on by the proprietary body at 70, and by cultivating classes at 30 per cent. The latter ordinarily pay cash rates on Khewut, with Malikana. In general the rates and assessments of the good villages were fair, but it was found necessary to give considerable reductions to some of the middling and poor villages. It was also desirable to treat with great consideration, the villages in the immediate vicinity of the Station, because a large proportion of their lands had been absorbed by Government.

For the above causes, and with reference to the general statistics and condition of the Elaqa, the result of the assessment, village by village, gives a total result of Rupees 31,065, with a rate on the total area of Rupees 0-8 1, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 1-2-5, and a reduction of Rupees 2,259 or 63 per cent. on the last Summary Settlement. The proprietors also derived considerable advantage from the sale of wood, which has now to be brought from great distances, the profits falling into other hands.

The highest Revenue ever assessed was in the year A. D. 1840, and amounted to Rupees 40,905.

210. This Elaga is situated at the foot of the Huzara hills, to the North of the Elaga of Rawalpindee just described. It used to be Elaqa Sydpoor: Tehseel Rawulpindee. a wild tract, inhabited by Gukkhurs and Goleras; and was brought under cultivation chiefly during our rule: the Sikhs managed it principally through the cultivating classes. There is some irrigation by means of watercuts near Sydpoor, Noorpoor, and other villages. The assessment of the neighboring District of Huzara is notoriously light. A considerable portion of the mountain tract has been reserved for Government. The Gukkhurs and Goleras, are bad agriculturists, and extravagant in their tastes. The produce is ordinary, the population below that of the Rawulpindee Elaqa, 41 per cent. of the produce is wheat, and 33 Bajra. There is great variety in the qualities of soils, some of remarkable fertility, others the reverse. Every consideration led to leniency in assessing this Elaga. There were a good many poor villages, which had to be let down very considerably; some few were raised. The highest Revenue ever demanded in one year, was in A. D. 1846, and amounted to Rupecs 15,932. Altogether, the result is that the Revenue was fixed at Rupees 10,848, with a rate on the total area of Rupees 0-5-0, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 1-3-5. The reduction on the Summary Settlement is Rupees 1,897, being 15 per cent.

The Elaqa of Sung Janec is one newly constituted during British Rule, of fragments of old Sikh Elagas. It is situated South Elaqa Sung Janee: Tchseel Rawulpindce. of the prolongation of the Murree hills, and is a continuation of the Elaqa of Sydpoor just described. The tenures here begin to shew the first symptoms of change from the Bhyachara to the Zemindaree. It is inferior to Sydpoor in every respect, with the exception of some five villages, originally belonging to the Elaqa of Punj-khutta, now incorporated with Hurroh received into the Rawulpiudee Tehseel and classed in this Elaga. The ground is stony, and the whole tract is undulating and raviny. Consequently it was unable to bear during Summary Settlement, a higher rate than Rupces 0-15-10 per acre, which considering the circumstances of the Elaqa and general statistics was found too high, especially taking into account the low rates paid by the neighbouring Elaquas of Khurora and Futteh Jung, with which many of its vallages assimilate. The group of villages now forming this Elaqa bore, at the highest figure ever assessed in one year, a Revenue of Rs. 25,100 in the year 1846. An assessment of Rs. 19,946, giving relief to the over-assessed villages, has been imposed with a rate on the total area of Rs. 0-3-11, and on the cultivated area of 0-14-1, making a reduction of Rs. 1,295 or 6 per cent. on the last Summary Settlement assessment.

The Elaqa of Kooree is another Sub-division lying at the foot of the hills. Its villages are divided into two classes, namely Elaqa Kooree: Tehscel Rawulpindee. those whose lands are situated on the banks of streams, confluents of the Koorung, and others possessing no such advantage. The former are generally good villages, the latter poor and indifferent. In circumstances the Elaquassimilates with Sydpoor, but the second class villages are inferior. It borders on Phoolgiran and Kuror, the latter situated in the Murrec mountains very lightly assessed. There is a large trading class in the Elaqa and the population is dense. The proprietary classes are mixed; Gukkhurs preponderate in the second class villages, and a considerable portion of the land is tilled by cultivators; the lands are well embanked. The spare population carned a livelihood by sale of wood and labor. The former is a precarious source of profit, and the latter fluctuates. The assessment was found to be too high, and has been reduced. The highest juma was Rs. 28,334 \* in A. D. 1810 and 1848. The result is that the

2nd Class Rs. 6,951 do. do. Rs. 0-10-7.

assessment has been fixed at Rupees 22,175, with a rate on the total area of Rupees 0-5-8, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 0-15-10, giving relief to the extent of Rupees 2,958, which

<sup>\*</sup> Namely:—
1st Class Rs. 21,383; Rate on cultivation
Rs. 1-0-2.

- 213. The Elaqa of Moghul assimilates fairly with the better portion of Kooree; but its population and cattle are much below the average; and it borders on Elaqa Arrah, the assessment of which is lighter. It was found necessary to reduce the assessments. The highest jumma ever paid by this group of villages amounted in Λ. D. 1846, to Rupees 11,716. The Revenue is now fixed at Rupees 7,624, with a rate on the total area of Rupees 0-69, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 1-2-3. The reduction falling at 14 per. cent on the Summary juma, is Rupees 1,230.
- 214. Elaqa Khurora is the poorest in the Tehseel. Its land sloping and dry, and produce inferior: its population and cattle deficient; of the proprietors, the Gukkhurs and Junjooas are bad agriculturists; tenures mixed; bad or poor villages preponderating; rain fall scarce; adjacent Elaqa Futteh Jung very lightly assessed; highest Revenue ever assessed, Rupees 15,877. For these reasons as borne out by the general statistics, a reduction was made. The assessment fixed was Rupees 11,995, which falls on the total area at Rupees 0-3-6, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 0-11-2. The reduction amounts to Rupees 1,993, or 14½ per cent. on the late Summary Settlement.
- 215. As before stated in the fiscal history, this Elaqa (Phoolgiran) belongElaqa Phoolgiran: Tehseel Rawulpindee. ed to the hill tract of Murree. Its circumstances are fairly
  like those of other Elaqas situated on the slopes of the
  mountains. Its principal proprietary family belongs to the Dhoond tribe, the
  only class in this District that rose up in arms against us during the mutinies.
  The tenures assimilate in this District with those of Murree. It was more heavily taxed than the Tehseel from which it was separated. Some of its villages
  required relief. The highest Revenue ever exacted was Rupees 6,752 in A. D.
  1841. The revenue is now fixed at Rupees 4,301, at an acreage rate on total
  area of R 0-2-1, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 0-13-4, giving a reduction
  of Rupees 250, or 5½ per cent on the last Summary Settlement.
- Not Result for the whole Tehseel of Rawulpindee is a Revenue Not Result for the whole Tehseel of Rawulpindee.

  Of Rupees 1,55,519, which falls on the total area at the rate of Rupees 0.5-4, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 1-1-5, giving a reduction on the last Summary Settlement of Rupees 19,571, or 11.20 per cent These assessments were passed by Mr. Edward Thornton, Commissioner and Superintendent.
- 217. The Elaqa of Dewul, Tehseel Murree, situated at the extreme Tehseel Murree: Elaqa North East of the District is a mountainous region, and is bounded by Huzara, the Jhelum River, and the territories

of the Maharaja of Cashmeer. The statistics and information for the assessment of this Teliseel were prepared by Lieutenant George Battye, Assistant Commissioner of Murree, and his conclusions accepted by the Commissioner and Superintendent. The proprietors are Dhoonds, and were most conspicuous for disloyalty in 1857. The Elaqa was notoriously very lightly assessed, as it was likely to be from its position. The standard rates gave an assessment, which would have raised the Summary Settlement juma upwards of 25 per cent. This was too much all things considered; and therefore, an assessment was fixed at Rupees 2,323, which falls on the total area measured by Putwarees at Rupees 0-8-0, and on the cultivated area at Rupee 0-8-11, imposing an increase of Revenue of Rupees 265, or 13 per cent. on the Summary Settlement.

218. The Elaqa of Charhan contains the sanitarium of Murree. It is situated in high hills. Its proprietary body consists of Dhoonds and Khetwals. Its circumstances correspond with those of the preceding Elaqa, and as the rate at which its Revenue was paid approximated to that of the Revenue now fixed for Elaqa Dewul, and for other reasons it was not considered expedient to raise it. An insignificant increase of sixteen Rupees on the whole, or 0.12 per cent., is the result of the assessment, which was fixed at Rupees 1,365, falling on the total area measured at Rupees 0-7-2, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 0-8-11.

I give an extract of Lieutenant George Battye's demi-official note on the subject of the Khetwals of Charilian:

"The only village on which I have made any large decrease, and which of itself did not require it, is Charihan, which I hope you will pass. I have done so, in consideration of the Khetwal tribe, which possess it being alone of the four resident tribes in the hills the original proprietors, and also in consideration of the fact, that they alone of all the tribes kept aloof from the designs of the conspirators in the late rebellion; all the others were without doubt concerned, and ready to act just as they found it to their advantage. The Khetwals I think, certainly deserve some reward, and as their services were not such as that we can apply for any actual reward for them, still their sympathics were with the Government, and a little decrease in their juma, would I think be a very appropriate way of rewarding them. I spoke to Mr. Roberts about it, and he agreed with me,"

Mr. Roberts was then Commissioner and Superintendent of the Division. In consideration of Lieutenant Battye's recommendation, though no actual reduction was allowed, yet the revenue was not raised, as it otherwise might have been.

219. Both the Elaque of Kotlee and Kuror, are similarly circumstanced.

Elaque Kotlee and Kurror.

They pay a higher Revenue than Dewul and Charihan,
but they are better off in respect of quality of land and

water. Kuror paid a higher rate than Ketlee, and a slight reduction was made with a view to equalization. Both these Elaqus belong to the Suttees, a tribe noted for its warlike spirit and independence. Our old Police Battalions and those of Huzara were full of these Suttees. I am not sure, that they take equally to general service, because like all mountaineers, they dislike leaving their homes for long periods. The population is very dense, but its application to the square mileage, as exhibited in the Statement is incorrect, inasmuch as the total area has not been measured. The result of the assessment of Elaqu Kotlee is a Revenue of Rs. 2,249, falling at the rate of Rs. 0-8-9 on the total area measured, and of Rs. 0-10-9 on the cultivated area, being a reduction of Rs. 1-0-0 per cent. The revenue of Elaqu Kuror was fixed at Rs. 2,049, which falls on the total area measured at Rupees 0-7-4, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 0-12-10, and gives a reduction of Rupees 83 or 4 per cent. on the Summary Settlement.

- 220. The not result for Tehseel Murroe is a Revenue of Rupees 7,986,

  Net Result for Tehseel falling on the total area at the rate of Rupees 0-7-10, and on that cultivated at Rupees 0-10-3, exhibiting an increase of Rupees 170 or 2 per cent on the Summary Settlement. These assessments were passed by Mr. A. A. Roberts, Commissioner and Superintendent.
- Reasons why the assessment of the Murree Tehseel must be light.

  Stanced. Political considerations must have much weight in determining the assessment. It is close to Huzara, a District but nominally assessed, and indeed formed part of that District only a few years ago. It teems with a population living in almost inaccessible mountain recesses, mountaineers who within the memory of men yet living, acknowledged no master. Its privileges in the matter of felling timber and burning the Forests have been largely curtailed, and it may be said that what is now paid falls with double weight. And after all it is not in regions of this description, that the Government can hope to derive much Revenue.
- Probable effects on the Revenue of Potatoe and Probable effects on the Revenue of Potato and Tea cultivation. It has already been stated that the land is incapable of producing the ordinary crops year after year, and that the Zemindars have to take up fresh lands; how much more will this be the case with an exhausting crop like potatoes. Good Potatoes cannot be grown unless the land be allowed to lie fallow for at least 2 years after the last crop. I observe with regret that the potatoes of the present year are not to be compared with those of the first year, when the vegetable was introduced. This is owing

no doubt to impoverished soil, and also a false economy prompting the planters to sow inferior potatoes. The Potato crop will not therefore bear high taxation, but nevertheless it ought to raise the Revenue. As to Tea, it is not expected, that for many years to come it will form a staple produce of the region. It is fully believed that ultimately the Zemindars will take to it, but its introduction will require persistent efforts, directed with patient consideration to the hill-men.

- Character of the are the most numerous. From my long experience of these people, I am inclined to consider the Dhoonds a treacherous, fickle, and dangerous population. Their close connection with the Kurrûls and Dhoonds of Huzara, render them especially dangerous. The Suttees are a finer and more rigorous race, and less inconstant and volatile than the Dhoonds. They are the traditional enemies of the latter.
- The construction of cipally required, is that good roads be constructed along the principal ridges, keeping as much as possible to the water-shed. These roads should traverse these hills in every direction. One road via Kotlee to Murree is almost completed; a small gap remains between Cheynt and Kotlee, which should be completed, and a branch road made from a place called Kuhoottee, to the top of the Nurrh mountain, which should then be connected with the existing Kuhoota and Owen road. A line of road to Kuror, starting from Chirah and coming up the Angooree spur, and another along the Chahiran spur would be excellent adjuncts to the security of these hills, and their Revenue.
- Complicity of the Dhoonds only were openly implicated in the Rebellion of Dhoonds in the Rebellion of the Military Cantonment, and Civil Station. The severe chastisement they received will, it is hoped, serve as a warning to them for the rest of their lives. It is to be lamented that a different, and I think a mistaken policy was pursued in Huzara. In that District, the rebels were allowed almost perfect immunity. As no evil is unmixed with good, the fact will operate beneficially as regards Murree, for the Dhoonds of this District will never again act as the scape-goats of the Kurrals and Dhoonds of Huzara, who in the most cowardly manner, left the former to their fate.
- 226. This apparent digression has this connection with the fiscal portion of this report, that it is necessary to shew the extent to which confiscations of landed property were made, in consequence of the insurrection.

These confiscations were made in fourteen villages, and amount to 349 acres paying annually a revenue of Rupees 88-8-0. Of this amount, 151 acres paying Rupees 53-8-0 Revenue were sold for Rupees 1785, and there remain 198 acres, of which 57 are cultivated, paying Rupees 35 Revenue, and 141 uncultivated at the disposal of Government.

The Elaqus Jusgum, Nurai, Kahroo and Kuhoota, in Tehseel Kuhoota, are in many respects fairly similar in their circum-Tehseel Kuhoota: Elaqas Jusgum, Nurai, Kahstances to the Elaqas of Tehseel Murree just described. roo, Kuhoota. But they have always borne a higher assessment, and they are able to do so, inasmuch as they are situated in the lower ranges of hills, their valleys are broader and more productive. The Elaga of Jusquin is peopled by a tribe of that name and by Suttees; Nurai by Suttees; Kahroo and Kuhoota by Gurhawals and Dullâls, cognate tribes. In the two latter Elaqas, the Gurhwals were partially dispossessed, and gave way to mixed communities located by the Sikhs, another reason for heavier assessment. The Sikhs had a garrison at Kuhoota, where they erected a mud fort, which still serves as a shelter, though of the worst description, for the Tchseel and Treasury, of the Sub-division. The tenures are mixed; the Sikhs located many classes, who obtained proprietary rights. Major Abbott had given ample reductions in all these Elaqas. The effect of the present assessment has been to raise the Revenue in all but Kahroo, in which a slight reduction was made with a tendency to equalization, and with a view to let the old proprietors, the Gurhwals, off easily in the villages still in their possession. The result is, as compared with the highest assessments, as follows:—

Highest Revonuc.										Rate per acro			Increase.		Decrease.	
Year.	Revenue.	ELAQ	Revenue Rate per : fixed. cultivate				to	tal ar Pasur	ea	Rs.	Percent- age	Rs.	Percen- tage.			
1858,	1,953	Jusgum,	•••		2,032		13	5		12		82	45			
1859,	1,773	Nurai,	•••	•••	1,845		เ3	10		11	9	82	43		•••	
1840,	21,034	Kahroo,	•••	•••	13,204	1	•••	9		б	6	•••	-	122	1	
1840,	17,421	Kuhoota,	•••	•••	11,930		15	4		4	6	701	6 <u>¥</u>	•••		

228. The Elaqa of Kullur is altogether different from the foregoing Subdivisions. Although some of the villages are situated among the lower spurs of hills, yet they are rich, and the remainder assimilate with Elaqa Bewul in Tehseel Goojur Khan, next to which it is placed. It is, however, better off in population and cattle than Bewul, and has some fine estates such as Pullakur, fertilized by the Kashee, and unsurpassed

for productiveness. Its rate is therefore higher, but it was too highly assessed at Summary Settlement, and a reduction of 6 per cent was consequently made on the whole. The highest Revenue was in A. D. 1844, Rupees 63,332. It has been brought down to near the standard rates. The result is a revenue of Rupees 43,710, falling on the total area at a rate of Rupees 0-9-9, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 1-6-7. The reduction made amounts to Rupees 2,835, namely 6 per cent. on the last Summary Settlement.

The Tehseel of Kuhoota was assessed by Major Dwyer, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, during my absence in England, on statistics I had prepared. His assessments were passed by Captain Pollock, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent.

229. The whole Tehseel is assessed at Rs. 72,771, falling on the total Net result for Tehseel area at Rs 0-7.4, and on the cultivated area at Rs. 1-33, Kuhoota. and giving a total reduction on the Summary Settlement of Rupees 2,089, or 3.8 per cent.

230. The population of this fiscal jurisdiction is above the average of the District; some parts of it are thickly inhabited; the races are fine and hardy; the cattle numerous, and the land well tilled. Hamlets, or Dhokes, are studded over the face of the country; the percentage of manured land is fair; the tenures are mixed; the holdings small. The hill portion is of course more lightly assessed than the lower. The proprietors generally take the rents from the old cultivators by a baach, or distribution of the revenue, with an enhancement of a proprietary fee, varying from 1 anna to 4 annas in the Rupee; and from the new cultivators either in grain, or by quitrent called Chukota or Tuk.

Tehscel Goojer Khan. 231. This Tehseel is composed of the Elaqus of Nurali, Bewul, Devi, Goohana and Sookho.

Nurali and Goohana were assessed by Major Pollock, during my absence in Europe on data furnished by me. Major Dwyer similarly assessed Elaqa Bewul. I assessed Devi and Sookho.

Major Pollock, as Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Division, passed Major Dwyer's assessments, and Mr. Saunders, the Commissioner and Superintendent all the others.

- part of Maharaja Goolab Sing's jurisdiction. It is a high table land, entirely dependent on rain. Its population is considerably less than that of Elaqa Kullur, and it has fewer good villages, less cattle, and consequently less manured lands. Its proprietary body is mixed, and the holdings are small as in Kullur, but the former cultivate more lands themselves. The highest revenue ever paid was in A. D. 1845, Rs. 75,040. The rate paid during Summary Settlement was considered high; it was higher than the standard, while its circumstances were below average, consequently a reduction was made of Rs. 2,343, or 6½ per cent. The result is a revenue of Rs. 33,730, falling on the total area at the rate of Rs. 0-11-5, and on the cultivated area at Rs. 1-2-5.
- The lands are generally high, with no means of irrigation.

  Its population is greater than that of Nurali, its cattle about equal. Its proprietary classes are mixed, and cultivate on about a par with Kullur. The holdings are small and tenures Bhyachara, with a good sprinkling of "Malik's Kubza". The Malikana or proprietary profit is small. The highest Revenue ever paid was in A. D. 1847, and amounted to Rs. 34,937. The rate paid at Summary Settlement was higher than the standard, and taking every thing into consideration, it was found advisable to give a slight reduction of Rs. 688 or 2\frac{3}{4} per cent. The assessment fixed is Rs. 25,010; and falls on the total area at the rate of Rs. 0-9 7, and on the cultivated area at Rs. 1-4-8.
- with those of Elaqa Nurali, which it resembles in every other respect. It was assessed during Summary Settlement much above the standard rates. The highest Revenue paid or assessed was in A. D. 1842, and amounted to Rupces 54,393. A reduction of Rupees 3,423 or 7½ per cent was granted, and an assessment fixed of Rupees 43,166, which falls on the total area at the rate of Rupees 0-8-3, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 1-0-8.
- 235. The Elaqas of Gooliana and Sookho are on the whole very similar in all essential characteristics to the foregoing ones. To save useless repetition, I will merely note the result of the assessment.

HIGHEST REVENUE.					RA	TE PE	DECREASE.					
Year.	Amount.	ELAQA.	Rovenuo fixed.	On cultivated area.			_	n to		Rs.	Percent-	
1845,	65,602	Gooliana,	39,962	[1	3	6	<u></u>	9	1	4,922	11	
1840,	53,316	Sookho,	34,017	1	ī	. 2	•••	8	6	3,387	9	

- 236. The whole Tehseel is assessed at the figure of Rupees 1,75,885, at.

  Net Result for the whole Tehseel.

  an acreage rate on the total area of Rupees 0-9-2, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 1-2-3. The total reduction on the Summary Settlement is Rupees 14,763, or 72 per cent.
- General Remarks: Malik Qubza, or copy hold Tenures.

  General Remarks: Malik Qubza, or copy hold Tenures.

  Malik Qubza, a kind of copy-hold, are much more numerous than in the Western portion of the District, the holdings are smaller, cash payments are generally in force, with a small enhancement called Malikana, or proprietary profits, paid by the Cultivators to the proprietors, and generally decreed to the latter by order of the Court. The copy-holders pay no such enhancement. The tenure will be described in the chapter on the Record of Rights. The Tehseel contains a trading community of about one fourth of the whole population.
- 238. I have no hesitation whatever in stating my opinion, that in this, the Eastern portion of the District, the assessments are not General result of assessment in the Eastern portoo light, and that they will on the contrary, require good tion of the District. fiscal mamagement to carry them through periods of drought and difficulty. The District Officer ought never to be at a loss in determining, whether a case is one of real distress or otherwise. It has been my anxious endeavour not to frame assessments on theoretical grounds. I believe those adopted will bear ordinary pressure, but should any unusual calamity occur, it will be the interest of the Government at once to give relief. I do not say that if payment be insisted on, it will not be made. But it will be at the expense of the indebtedness of the agricultural, and the enormous gain of the trading community, from which the Thanks to the providence of God, bad years Government derives no profit. are scarce, good or at least average years, are common. It is therefore only seldom that relief is necessary, and it falls but as a fraction on the Revenue in a course of years: but if withheld when required, much confusion must result, and larger sacrifices become necessary in the end.

It has been said that the future reputation of a Settlement Officer depends on his assessments. Perhaps it would be more correct to say it is at the mercy

of the officers who work it. Arguments might easily have been found for lowering the Revenue still further, to meet unforeseen but probable contingencies; but to frame an assessment so low as in theory to brave the chances of adverse seasons, or calamitous visitations, is to impoverish the Government, and not improve the country. We have to do with a population improvident, and ignorant to a degree difficult to estimate. Were the revenue to be reduced one-half, that half would in some years be not easier to pay than the former whole, and it has been known that a high assessment has been more readily paid, than an immoderately light one. On the other hand, the present assessments are thankfully accepted, from a recollection of those which preceded them. With the enjoyment of profits, unknown to any large extent before, and the natural desire for gain, a re-action will take place, and other considerations will concur to affect these assessments either advantageously or the reverse. such as the price of corn and value of labor, facilities of export, railways, watercarriage, the location of troops, the increase of population, bad and good seasons, and the like. The juste milieu is the proper aim of every Settlement Officer, and it is hoped that the assessments just described, will prove to be of that description.

These remarks have been made at this stage of the report, rather than at the close, because the Eastern Division is that on which the larger part of the burden of the Revenue falls, and I have, it will be observed from the commencement of this report, for the foregoing and other reasons kept the Eastern and Western portions of the District distinct.

239. I now proceed to shew the result of assessments in the Western portion of the District, comprizing the Telescels of Attock, Futteh Jung, and Pindee Gheb.

The Tehseel of Attock contains the Elaque of Havelee and Surkanee, better known as the tract called Chuch, and those of Hurroli, Surwala and Nulla.

240. This tract of Chuch has a well deserved reputation for productions. Havelee and tiveness. To behold from the high lands, the sea of wheat growing in the spring, or the equally fine crops of maize in the autumn, the clumps of trees intermingled with palms, the high and imposing Village sites with the mountains of Eusofzye and the distant valleys of Huzara in the distance, is a beautiful sight. The fine Afghan population too is no small part of the attractions of the region. The whole valley is richly cultivated. But there is a great difference between the two Elaqas forming it. Havelee is not nearly so rich as Surkanec. The Cheyl flows through the tract,

and fertilizes some portions of both, but not equally, Elaqa Surkanee deriving by far the greater amount of benefit. The latter also receives immediate advantage, from the rain water pouring down the slopes of the Gundgurh Mountain laden with lime salts. In some places water is 6 inches below the surface, and in years when rain is abundant, destroys the crops. In Havelee, the Cheyl flows through higher banks and does not benefit the villages.

- 241. The peculiarity of Chuch is that all its lands converge to a centre, the Cheyl. Not only all the villages (excepting those fortunately situated actually in the centre) run from the high and barren lands on either side to this centre, but most of the lands in each village go the same way. The holdings are often long strips, often so narrow, as to be incapable of being traced on paper even on a large scale. They commence from the high lands and run down to the Cheyl.
- 242. The tenures are chiefly Puttidaree, that is to say, they are held by a class of proprietors descended from a common ancestor, whose lands are divided on their ancestral shares. Some of these divisions are not more than a couple of feet broad; and yet each coparcener is able to point out his holding on the land. These divisions are called Russees, literally a string or a rope, indicating that the divisions consist of length with scarcely any breadth, and are so minute as to be comparable to threads.
- Increase of cultivation Settlement is large, but the measurements were most faulty in Chuch. This increase of cultivation, moreover, was in the high lands, which, as they run up either to the Indus on one side, or the "Mihra" described in the first Chapter, para. 19, and through which the Grand Trunk Road passes on the other, become extremely unproductive. A proprietor will let such land to a tenant on one-fifth grain payment, and sometimes one-sixth to one-eighth; and it not unfrequently happens that after all, the seed expended is thrown away. The extra cultivation could not have been taxed at more than about 2 annas to 4 annas per acre, even if certainty had existed as to the real increase.
- 244. The highest Juma ever paid was Major Nicholson's in 1848:

  Highest Revenue paid Havelee Rs. 41,483, Surkanee Rs. 54,681, but there had accrued heavy balances, and many villages were leased to contractors. Some estates altogether broke down, and have scarcely yet recovered from over-taxation. Dewa Shah, the lessee of the Government Rev-

enue during Sikh rule had been altogether ruined. Lastly, together with the rest of the District, the people clamoured for reduction. This reduction was afforded by Mr. Carnac's 1st Summary Settlement.

- Statistics of Land.

  Statistic
- 246. The general custom of the Elaqa in regard to realization of the Mode of realization of rents, is by what is locally called Kunûl-bundee; a species of appraisement of crop system at fixed rates, the proprietor never enhancing on them, but granting reduction of rates in bad years. This system has been in vogue for a long period and is popular; the cultivation is on beegas, the richer unirrigated land often pays 2-8-0 per beega, or five Rupees per acre per annum; but the rates are very various. In the poorer lands, the proprietors take grain at varying rates from two-fifths downwards.
- 247. The vast majority of Proprietors are Puthans of the Eusofzye Classes of Proprietors and branch. There is a sprinkling of Mulliars, Awans, Goo-jurs, &c. There are altogether seven or eight proprietary classes, and twenty-four cultivating castes. Very different this state of things from that Eastward, where the proprietary classes are more numerous than those who cultivate.
- 248. One more point requires cursory remark. The tract called Chuch Old Sub-division of was formerly divided into four Elaqas, or Sub-divisions, namely Surkanee and Alleezye, very rich, and Huvelee and Muthinie, average Elaqas; the two former have been grouped in one Elaqa called Surkanee, and the two latter in the present Elaqa of Huvelee. This was done in 1859, when a new Tehseel was formed at Futteh Jung. The arrangements then made will be described at the close of this Section.

The tract of Chuch was assessed in one Statement on the old fiscal Subdivisions as Chuks.

- 249. Taking all the circumstances of this region into consideration; its Reasons for not increasing prosperity under existing taxation, that namely of the last Summary Settlement, and its distracted state before; its proximity to the lightly assessed Districts of Eusofzye and Huzara; the character of the population for propensity to violent crime, and the difficulty of checking it, owing to the vicinity of independent tribes; and the circumstance that a good year for the neighbouring tract, that is to say one of abundance of rain, is fatal to the best crops of the Elaqa; taking I say these and other data into account, I did not think it advisable to increase the assessment on the whole. What has been done, has been more in the way of equalization.
- 250. The net result is a revenue of Rupees 75,491, falling on the total Net result of assessments area at the rate of Rupees 0-5-7, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 1-2-6, and leaving the assessment on the whole tract within an inappreciable fraction of what it was during the last Summary Settlement.

The Revenue and rates fall as follows on the two fiscal Sub-divisions:

		Rate per acre.	Incre	aso.	Decrease.	
ELAQA.	Revenue fixed.	On cultivated. On total area.	Rs.	Percen- tage	Rs.	Percen-
Huvelee,	32,152	15 8 11 4	143	0.4		•••
Surkanee,	43,339	1 5 4 11 8		•••	269	0.6

These assessments were passed by Mr. Roberts, Commissioner and Superintendent.

other Huzara mountains. It is a tract of generally productive quality. Some of its villages are fertilized by the Hurroh and the Chiblat, and are the most fertile. But in some years the water of the Hurroh is altogether, and in others partially absorbed by the people in Huzara, so that it is an uncertain supply, and cannot be heavily taxed. The present fiscal Sub-division was formed of the Elaqas of Hurroh and Punjkuttha. The latter Elaqa was divided in two, part being taken into the Tehseel of Rawulpindee, and the rest remaining as before in Tehseel Attock. The productive capacity of both Elaqas is very similar. The Elaqa of Hurroh derives its name from the River. That of Punjkuttha from five Kutthas, or watercourses, cut from the Hurroh, and passing through some of the Villages.

The Goojur Proprietors are the most numerous; there are also Tarkhey-lees, who hold part of the Elaqa in Jageer; a few Awans, and the rest mixed classes, who obtain proprietary rights in consequence of the dispossession of the Tarkheylees.

Two classes of villages were fixed with reference to the standard rates, and capacities of villages. The first class consists of those villages, which derive most benefit from irrigation. Although the statistics show the same percentage of irrigation in both classes, yet it is very inferior in quality in the second. In this class, the manured land and Cattle are less than in the first, and the Cultivation is inferior.

The custom of Moostajuree, that is to say of leasing Villages to strangers—a sure sign of over-taxation—existed largely in this Elaqa. The Lessec collected in grain from all on equal terms, sometimes giving something by way of abatement, or land rent free to one or two members of the community, to assist him in his collections.

During British Rule the Lumberdar alone became responsible for the Revenue, and collected grain on the same terms as the former Lessee.

The highest Jummas ever demanded were taken in the year A. D. 1843, from the first class Villages, and amounted to Rs. 18,997, and in the year A. D. 1838, from the 2nd class villages, and amounted to Rs. 19,279.

Some villages known to be lightly assessed, and of which the statistics showed a capability to bear higher taxation, were raised.

The resu.	t of	the	assessment	is as	s follows:—
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						Ra	te p	Increase.					
	ELA	QA.	Revenue fixed.	On to	tul a	rea.	On Ch	ıltiva re <b>s.</b>	ted	Rupces.	Percent-		
lat Class,	•••	••	•••		15,216		7	8	1	3	4	304	2.0
2nd Class,	•••	•••	•••	•••	13,227	•••	8	7		13	11	161	1.2
			Total,	•••	28,443		8	2	1		5	465	1.6

252. The Elaqa of Surwalla is situated at the south of Chuch, extends as far as the Indus to the West, and is bounded by the Chitta Puhar to the South. This tract contains the Can-

tonment of Campbellpore. It is a poor Elaqa, deficient in population and cattle, and consequently manured land. The Hurrol flows through it, but its waters are confined between high banks, rendering them useless for purposes of irrigation. The land is generally poor and sandy. The villages are situated on its outskirts, and Ravine Deer roam over the extensive plateau. The rock pigeon too finds here the solitude it loves.

The rate paid was always low; the tract is dry and arid, and rain even when it falls in the basin formed by the Huzara and Eusofzye mountains, often holds aloof from this tract.

The principal proprietors are Khutturs, and next to them the Awans, who in former days had to give way before the Khutturs. There is a sprinkling of Puthans, Syuds, Trerh, a thieving class, Khokurs, and Goojurs. None of these classes are, in this Elaqa, good agriculturists. The tenures are Zemindaree, the worst revenue paying of all tenures in this District; the proprietors collect almost universally in grain, and are extravagant in their habits.

The Elaqa is identical with the old Sikh Elaqa of the same name, with the exception of one village transferred to, and two villages received from, other Elaqas, on the formation of the Tehseel of Futteh Jung. The highest Juma ever paid was in the year A. D. 1839, and amounted to only Rupees 13,110—of-course on the present number of villages. The standard Rate Juma, coincided with the existing Summary Settlement, but several villages which had been in a chronic state of balance required relief, and therefore the revenue was settled at Rupees 11,159, which falls on the total area at the rate of Rupees 0-1-3, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 0-5-10. The reduction made is Rupees 770, falling at 6½ per cent. on the last Summary Settlement.

253. The Elaqa of Nulla is situated due South of Hurroh, East of Surwala and 'North of Futteh Jung. It contains the Zemindaree Estates of the Dreg family, now represented by
Futteh Khan, and his cousin Nowab Khan Khuttur.

The Elaqa was divided into two, when the Teliseel of Futteh Jung was formed, part being incorporated in Attock and part in the former.

There are some very fine Estates and excellent soil in the Elaqa, especially towards the centre. There are few better villages in the District, than Bihtur.

The proprietors of that portion of the Elaqa included in the Attock Subdivision are chiefly Afghans, belonging to the old Boorhan Elaqa, a richly productive valley of small extent, watered by the Suggur and Chiblat Streams. The outlying villages have been grouped with this Elaqa for convenience sake. The tenures of Boorhan are Puttidaree, of Nulla proper chiefly Zemindaree, and of the rest some Bhychara, and others Zemindaree.

The collection of the rents is generally made in kind, at rates varying from one-half to one-third; the general custom is two-fifths. In the Boorhan Elaqa they are collected by a distribution of the revenue on holdings, or ancestral divisions, and enhancement of proprietary fees in the good lands, and by grain payments varying from two-thirds to one-third in the high lands.

The population is average in the whole Elaqa, the cattle scarce, and cultivation poor. There are local exceptions, and these have been carefully considered in individual villages. But few of the proprietors cultivate themselves.

Considerable balances accrued during the Summary Settlement. The highest Jumas fixed on villages comprized within the jurisdiction of Attock, amounted to Rupees, 17,917. This was in the year 1848-49, indicating that the Sikhs assessed this tract lightly, a fact borne out by the history of the Elaqa, as the Sikhs kept on good terms with the Khutturs.

The assessment now fixed amounts to Rupees 14,107, and falls at a rate on the total area of Rupees 0-3-10, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 0-12-7. The reduction granted amounts to Rupees 1,545, or 10 per cent on the last Summary Settlement.

254. As each Elaqa in this Tehscel differs from the others, and has been sufficiently described for every purpose of this report, the total result for the Tehseel need now only be recorded.

The total Revenue fixed amounts to Rupees 1,29,200, with a rate on the total area of Rupees 0-5-7, and on the cultivated area of Rupees 0-14-7, being less by 1 per cent. than the Summary Settlement of the year preceding, or Rs. 1,476.

- 255. The Tehseel of Futteh Jung was formed at the close of 1859. It is composed of the Elaqus of Nullah, Futteh Jung, Usgum, Sohan, and Kote.
- 256. The Elaqa of Nullah has already been described in the notice on

  Tehseel Attock. The highest juma of this portion of the old Elaqa and additional villages was in the year 1853, and amounted to Rupees 15,055.

Most of Futteh Khan Dreg's villages are situated in this Sub-division: they are Zemindarec villages, and some of them not very productive.

The revenue assessed is Rs. 14,011, falling on the total area at Rs. 0-3-5, and on the cultivated area at Rs. 0-10-7, and reducing the Summary Settlement Revenue by Rs. 970, or 6½ per cent.

The Elaqa of Futteh Jung lies due south of Elaqa Nulla just noticed. It is also bounded by Elaqas Khurora and Kot, both poor Sub-divisions. To the south is the Khyree Moorut mountain, and an arid tract extending for miles on either side. The Elaqa offers no temptation to the Settlement Officer. The population is considerably below the average, cattle and manured lands are below par. Rain often falling in torrents on the Rawulpindee side, holds aloof from this dry region. The proprietors do not cultivate a large proportion of the land; they generally collect in grain, and being Khutturs and Bhuttees, thriftless and extravagant in their habits and bad agriculturists, they do not make the most of their Estates. Balances accrued in all the Summary Settlements. The highest Revenue ever assessed was in the year 1841, and amounted to Rs. 15,887.

The result of the present application of statistics, &c., is an assessment of Rupees 11,382, falling on the total area. At the rate of Rupees 0-8-8 on the cultivated area, and of Rupees 0-2-1 on the total area, being less than the last Summary Settlement by Rupees 1,676, or 13 per cent.

258. The Elaqa of Usgum is altogether different from the two foregoing

Sub-divisions. It formerly formed part of Tehseel Rawulpindee. In many parts it has a rich dark soil, exceedingly productive in years of abundant rain; but yielding no return whatever in dry years.

In other respects the Elaqa presents the same features in tenures, &c., as other Sub-divisions of the Futteh Jung Tehseel.

The highest juma was in A. D. 1848, and amounted to Rupces 33,669. The present assessment has been fixed at Rupces 25,285, and falls on the total area at the rate of Rupces 0-6-2, and on the cultivated area at Rupces 1-2-3. A reduction was found necessary to the extent of Rupces 2,160, or 8 per cent.

259. The Elaqa of Sohan formerly belonged to Tehseel Rawulpindee, and was incorporated in that of Futteh Jung in 1859. It is the old Sikh Elaqa with slight additions.

It is a fine Sub-division, splendid soil, ample population, cattle and wells, and these of good capacity; all the statistics tell favorably. Next to Chuch it is the best agricultural tract in the country. The principal proprietors are Alpeeals, a fine hardy race, excellent agriculturists, tenacious of their rights, independent and proud. Their chief man is Chowdree Shere Khan, of Chukree. Their tenures are Puttidarce, but many of these have changed into tenures on holdings, ancestral shares having been long out of usage, though often nominally kept up. Cash payments often obtain, the rent being sometimes calculated on the Government demand by enhancement of proprietary fees, and sometimes arranged by mutual agreement without reference thereto. The Sohan flows through this tract, and gives to it its name.

The highest Juma ever assessed was in A. D. 1844, and amounted to Rs. 53,273. The Summary Settlement was found to be too high, many villages were in distress notwithstanding Mr Carnac's reductions. A reduction was made of Rs. 5,288 or 10½ per cent., leaving the present Revenue Rs. 45,083, which falls on the total area at the rate of Rupees 0.5-8, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 1-4-2.

Increased by that portion of the old Sikh Elaqa of Dukhun, which is inhabited by the same race as that of Kote, and some villages favorably situated for incorporation into Tebseel Futteh Jung; it is now considerably larger than it used to be. This Sub-division contains large Zemindaree estates belonging to Sirdar Futteh Khan of Kote, the Dhoornal and Mullâl families, and others. The lands are high and dry, the area very extensive, and the population and cattle deficient; there is no irrigation yielding even the smallest percentage on the cultivated area; wells are expensive, and difficult to construct. Rupees 16,940, is the highest revenue ever assessed on this tract.

261. This elaqa was assessed by Major Dwyer, during my absence in Chuharooms of Elaqa England, but that Officer being new to the District, did not take into consideration the Chuharoom tenures, which prevail in it. These Chuharooms exist in the Elaqa of Kote, and in portions of Tehseel Pindee Gheb. A description of this tenure belongs properly to the subject of rights in the soil, and will be described in the chapter on the Record of Rights. It is sufficient to state here, that the Chuharoom is, as its name implies, a fourth part. In the Summary Settlement this fourth part was erroneously considered to be a portion of the Revenue, and was alienated in favor of the proprietors. By recent orders of Government it has been re-

sumed as a whole, and a portion of it granted as additional Lumberdaree allowances to the heads of villages. The assessments have been revised with due regard to the loss entailed by the resumption on the body of proprietors.

The proposals on the subject have been made in a separate reference, and it is therefore only necessary to show the result. The Revenue of Elaqa Kote has been fixed at Rupees 15,442, affording an increase on the last summary Settlement of Rupees 1,765, or 13 per cent. In both these assessments no Chuharoom is taken into account, excepting that of Sirdar Futteh Khan of Kote, whose emoluments have been separately sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The Revenue now assessed falls on the cultivated area at the rate of Rupees 0-6-5 per acre, and on the total area at Rupees 0-1-6 per acre.

The Enams granted in lieu of Chuharoom to the Head-men of certain villages amount to Rupees 1083, and fall on the whole Revenue of the Elaqa at 7 per cent, exclusive of Sirdar Futteh Khan's Chuharoom, granted to him for services rendered during the rebellion.

- Net result for Telescel Futteh Jung.

  Jung is as follows:—The Revenue amounts to Rupees 1,11,203, and falls on the cultivated area at Rupees 0.12-10 per acre, and on the total area at Rupees 0-3-6, giving a reduction of Rupees 8,859 or 7½ per cent.
- 263. It will be seen from the foregoing description, that the circumstances of this Tehseel differ from other fiscal jurisdictions in many essential particulars; and presents in itself many diversities. The rich valley of the Sohan and its Bhyachara tenures, are in strong contrast with the remaining portion of the Tehscel. It contains some families of note, the Ghebas, the Khutters, and Alpials, who with their feuds and clannish feelings will always be difficult to manage. It is a jurisdiction for the control of which an excellent Tehseeldar should be appointed, especially one of upright character, who can keep aloof from the party spirit which enters so freely into all the transactions of life; with the exception of the Elagas of Usgum and Sohanit is no doubt very lightly assessed, especially the Elaga of Kote; but I trust that good grounds have been shewn for not imposing a heavier burden for the present. In future years with increased cultivation, and in the event of its being possible to form large reservoirs of water for irrigation, the demand will doubtless be raised; but in that case it will still be necessary to pay great attention to the peculiar features of the country and population. The dry and arid character of the former, the absence

of irrigation, and the absorption of a long enjoyed and much prized item of profit are considerations, which must carry weight in all future assessments.

264. The Tehscel of Pindee Gheb is composed of the four Elaqas Scel,

Khoonda, Jundal, and Mokhud. They are much the same
as the old Sikh Elaqas.

The Elaqa of Seel is situated South West of Kote. Its high lands assimilate with the Elaqas of Kote and Dukhun, the latter of which was absorbed and incorporated partly with Kote, and partly with Seel. The Gheb population is to be found only in Elaqa Kote, Tehseel Futteh Jung; while the Jodra families are entirely restricted to Elaqas Seel and Khoonda in Tehseel Pindee Gheb. By dividing the jurisdictions and thereby forcing these people to frequent different head-quarters, and make separate arrangements for the payment of their Revenue, the heads of factions meet much less than they did formerly, and it is hoped that this will concur with other causes to make the old spirit of faction gradually die out. Ofcourse care has been taken not to sub-divide the estates of any one family, and thereby cause them inconvenience.

The lands of this Elaqa are of various capacity. Those on the Seel stream are very good, almost as good in many instances as those of the adjacent Elaqa Sohan. But the high lands are often unproductive, and are as diverse in capacity, as the lands in the neighboring Sub-division.

The tenures are mixed; a few Puttidarce and Bhyachara, and all the rest Zumcendaree, but the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb have to some extent been restored to their lost rights, and the tenures have been affected thereby. Rents are almost uniformly taken in grain at  $\frac{2}{3}$  for ordinary, and  $\frac{1}{3}$  for bad lands. Well lands often pay cash rates called Chukota or Tuk. Besides grain the proprietors also take bhoosa or fodder, sometimes a load per cultivator called "Bunna Bhâr," literally a load per field or boundary: sometimes in shares equal in quantity to the grain payment. "Buhoee", a cess on collection varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 seers per maund, and paid to Kumeens for services rendered, is also universally taken. Puchotra or Lumberdaree fees are taken very frequently, by a rate varying from 8 annas to 1 Rupee, 8 annas on ploughs. Altogether the profits of these land-holders are by no means contemptible.

The population is below average; the areas are large; there is much improvable land; but the state of cultivation is not flourishing as evinced by the quantity of land cultivated by each plough, and the extraordinary deficiency of manured land; there are corresponding deficiencies in the whole tract;

Khoonda is worst of all, having more barren and sandy land, sometimes underlaid with rock and quite unimprovable. Seel has the advantage over the other Elaques in irrigated land, of which it is able to shew 3 per cent. Khoonda is in every respect poorest of all. The Jodras are a turbulent set. The Khoonda Zumeendars murdered a Sikh Kardar, because he was obnoxious to them and increased their rates.

In Elaqa Seel, the Chuharooms were maintained by order of the Supreme Government in favor of the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb, in those villages of which they are Lords of the Manor; in others, in which their rights had slipped from them, and had been usurped by collateral branches of their own family, these Chuharooms were resumed.

In the estates of Khoonda, Kumullial, and Khour, the Chuharooms have been resumed, and the Revenue fixed at a low figure, albeit an increase on the former assessment with advertence to these resumptions, and the general characteristics of the tract. It is not advisable to increase this assessment, except in so far as an increase of cultivation may enable the Government to do so hereafter, but then it must be at very low rates. The arid nature of the tract, the poorness of the soil, the almost total absence of rain in many years, the pecultarities of the population which might render it very troublesome, the position of the Tehseel with reference to the proximity of independent tribes, and its situation on the extreme North East frontier of the Empire, are considerations which forbid a heavy Revenue being assessed.

For these reasons also it has been found absolutely indispensable, while resuming the Chuharooms to grant liberal Lumberdaree allowances to the principal head-men. The general result is as follows:—

	ELAQA.							Ro	Increase.					
ELAQA.				Year.	Juma.	Present Revenue.	On total area.			On cultivated.			Rs.	Percen-
Seel,		•••	•••	1842	17,785	36,196		2	2		8	11	3,115	9.4
Khoonda,	***	***	•••	,	6,056	3,931	•••	1			5	2	367	1.3

The allowances granted exclusive of those of the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb amount to Rupees 1316, or 10 per cent on the Juma of the Elaqa.

265. The Elaqa of Jundal is situated south of the Chitta Puhar, with the Indus to the west, and Elaqas Mokhud, Seel, and Khoonda to the South and East.

In circumstances it resembles the upper portions of Seel, and parts of Kote and Khoonda. The lower western part of it belongs to a tribe of Boogdeals, the Jund-Boogdeals as they are called from the name of their principal place, Jund. They are of Awan origin, and their traditions point to their being a race of maranders. They grow gram, locally calld Chola, to a great extent, nearly the whole valley of Peshawur besides Rawulpindee, is supplied from this tract with the useful pulse. The Boogdeeals generally take rents in grain; they do not cultivate extensively themselves. The proprietary body of the rest of the Elaqa is almost entirely composed of Khutturs. In the villages bordering on the Indus they also extensively grow gram.

The population is far below par; the areas are immense, and large Rukhs or preserves have been formed in the Chitta Puhar. The villages are populous though far apart, and the population little scattered. This has arisen from the want of security which has hitherto existed, the proximity of the tract to independent tribes, and the notoriously bad character of the population itself. The amount of cattle is considerable, but the plough cattle are far below the average of the District. Camels, Horses, and Mules are bred in great numbers.

reservoirs of water or lakes formed in the Chitta Puhar, it is believed that large areas might be turned into excellent pasture ranges, and the tract might become a fit one for breeding horses on an extensive scale. The great obstacle to free breeding, is the scarcity of water and the consequent absence of fodder. The horses are in good years allowed to roam at large. The breed of Jundal horses used to be noted for its blood, and wiry strength. The village of Mittheal has a great reputation for its horses. But the colts are seldom kept beyond one year, and are then sold to Khuttucks and Puthans, Trans-Indus. It is found that the cost of stable feeding necessary in dry years—which unfortunately almost forms the rule, not the exception—is far too expensive.

Further data for assessment and result.

There are only one per cent of irrigated and two per cent. of manured lands; the proprietors cultivate a considerable part of the area, but their cultivation is inferior. Their rents are generally collected in cash on Khewut, with Malikana or proprietary profits by percentage on the Jumma. The Khutturs are extravagant, idle, and dissipated; in some villages it has been ascertained that balances have accrued not on account of distress, or real inability to pay, but because the Lumberdars appropriate the realizations from the cultivators and proprietors to their own use, and are unable to pay the demand when the time comes. The large ba-

ances which have accrued are therefore no real criterion of distress. The Revenue or standard rate Juma was fixed at very low rates, leaving as compared with the highest Revenue (A. D. 1846=Rupces 47,563) ever assessed in one year which is below the gross rental, considerable profits in average year. The Revenue was therefore fixed at the standard rate, amounts to Rupces 30.745 and falls on the cultivated area at the rate of Rupces 0-8-1, and on the total area at Rupces 0-1-6. A slight increase results as compared with the Summar Settlement of Rupces 980, or 3-3 per cent.

268. The Elaqa of Mokhud is situated at the extreme South Western.

most point of the District. It consists of two portionnamely the original elaqa of Mokhud, consisting of one
villages inhabited by a race of Saghree Puthans, who wrested the tract from
the Awâns traces of whom still exist in one or two villages; and secondly
villages which formerly belonged to the Muttoo Sirdars in Jageer.

The whole region is wild and arid in the extreme, but there are one on two very fairly cultivated villages, and some more or less productive portions.

The Puthan population is akin to the large Sagree tribe, Trans Induwith which they are not on the best of terms.

They are a hardy race, but do not often break forth into deeds of violence. One of their worst acts was to murder a Putwaree, who imprudently was carring Rs. 300 of Government Revenue to the Tehseel. They have always becausely assessed.

The villages of Murrura, a large tract rather than a village, is local famed for its hardy breed of horses, which are allowed to roam free the boulder-formed hills, and thus acquire a hardness of hoof, enabling them dispense with shoes. But for the same reason as that noted in regard to Jumi the young Colts are sold at an early age, and ordinarily find their way to Peshawur and other merchants. I think that some thing might be done through the Chief of the clan, Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, to promote the breeding of hoses, and to induce the proprietors to keep their Colts until they are old enough for use.

Ghoolam Mahomed Khan, receives a Chuharoom, or one-fourth part the Revenue of the 7 Puthan villages.

The largest part of the cultivation is carried on by the proprietary be Grain payments generally obtain among the cultivating class. The popular

is small. The tract borders on the Kohat District, with foreign territory beyond. All its statistics and circumstances are adverse to a high assessment, the standard rates were therefore framed very low, and the assessment adapted to the result obtained. No higher Revenue had ever been realized than Rupees 5,270 in the year 1842.

The present assessment yields an increase of Rupees 1,241, or 23.92 per cent. on the Summary Settlement, and stands at the figure of Rs. 6,429, falling on the total area at the rate of Rupees 0-0-8, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 0-4-7.

Result for the whole Tebseel.

Result for the whole the general grounds of assessments and tenures from those of the Eastern portion of the district.

It therefore only remains to show the final result as regards jurisdiction. The Revenue has been fixed at the sum of Rupees 77,301, and falls on the total area at the average rate of Rupees 0-1-6 per acre, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 0-7-9. A total reduction of Rupees 5,723, or Rupees 8 per cent has been made, as compared with the assessment of the year preceding detailed Settlement.

Result for the whole District is Rupees 7,29,665. It falls on Result for the whole District. The total area at Rupees 0-4-5 per acre, and on the cultivated area at Rupees 1-1-7. The net result is a decrease of Rupees 40,835, or 5 per cent. on the last Summary Settlement. The following table of the principal comparative data for and result of assessment, reduced for facility of analysis into percentages; the final result with application of rates on the cultivated area, on the whole and agricultural population, and on ploughs; shewing also the amount of Revenue paid in the average by each Lumberdar; the number of villages of which the Revenue has been raised, reduced and remained stationary, and lastly the highest percentages of increase or decrease of Revenue in any one village, will it is hoped, give at a glance the statistical facts brought to bear on the assessment, and its general results and form a useful supplement to the foregoing remarks.

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'Ta:	Report.	NAME OF ELAQA.	Villages.		per head.	area per head	ed area per ral pepulation			ler		er plough cul-	ted.	ed.	ed.	Per Cu	rcente ltivat by	ige ed				puil	in any year.
NAME OF TURSEEL.	No. of Para. of		Number of Vill	Per square mile.	Acres - total area per head.	Acres-Cultivated area per head.	Acres Cultivated area let	Per Village.	Fer House.	Acres Cultivated land Cattle.	Acres, Increase of cuand and Resumptions of mary Settlement.	Acres, average per plough tivated.	Per cent. Cultivated.	Per cent. Irrigated.	Per cent. Manued.	Proprietors.	Hereiffary Cul	New-Legentitisy   Critical Const.	1	Second.	Thinl.	Year.	Juma,
1	12	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		21	22	23	2
RAWULPINDEE		Arrah, Banda, 1st, Da., 2nd, Takhtpurree, 1s Dicto, 2nd, Rawulpindee, Syndpoor, Sang Janee, Koorree, 1st, Ditto, 2nd, Meghul, Khurrowra, Phoolgiran, Total,	. 31 222 tt, 15 27 . 27 . 69 42 45 . 51 . 14	227 404 190 163 1125 1222 1176 101 85	3 3 4 2 4 5 3 3 4 7 8 3	1.0 0.7 0.3 1.0 1.0 0.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 1.0	1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 2 1	245 279 485 458 330 435 238 356 300 595 149 212 287	-	4 2 6 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	27,100 901 3,066 365 581 -620 71,	8 11 7 8 9 9 11 8 9 12 12 12 8	47 26 21 27 23 44 26 28 37 33 37 29 16	5 2 4 2  7 2 	8 9 9 2	82 82 74 75 71 70 70 42 74 63 77 61 45	11 6 7 16 19 16 19 39 14 26 14 23 39	12 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17		2,174 2,101 575 1,717 1,371 3,519 1,963 1,110 1,997 130 1,194	110 169 956 38 183 51 81	1842 1818 1816 1816 1846 1848 1848 1848 1844 1844	17 1' 1 1 4 1 1 5
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KAHOOTA.		Nurmee, Kahroo, Kahoota, Kullur,	. 50 62 74	207 165 265	27 3 4 3	0·3 1·0 1·0 1·0	1 1	280 329 179 309	4 4	= 2	2,122	1 7 7	85 33 20		27	67 66 65 67 76	28 27 23 25	:	502 417 (605		  4(	1858 1869 1840 1840 1841	
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GOOJUR KIJAN.		Nurraleo, Bewul, Devi. Gooliana, Sookho,	. 56 79 . 99 . 103	167 194 138		2 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 1 0	1 2 2 2	460 316 270 216 227	3 3 2	5 6 5 4	1,252 780 4,327 1 9+5 4,189	8 11 10 8	62 46 49 47 49		5 4 6 5 8	73 78 78	10 19 14 14	,	,449 ,831 ,695 ),184 ,386	10 568 32		1845 1847 1842 1845 1819	
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		Total,		1	5	2.0	3	102	4	6	24,350	11	38	1	18	32	11		6.732	19,569	925		
FUTTER		Nulls. Futteh Jung, Usgum, Sohan,	36 57	87 78 121 147 50	5	2.0 2.0 2.0 1.3 3.0	3 2 2	356 269 344 508 266	3 2 4 4 3	7 5 5 5 5	1,098 4,069 1,002 1,276 9,735	13 11 9	24 34 28	1 1 2 7	4 7 14 9 6	20 59 77	59 35 35 9		$^{2,100}$	1,250 2,251 4,084 5,556 3	416	1853 1841 1848 1844 1859	
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		Grand Total,	1,658	1 91	7	1.5	2	327	1	5	56,651	11	31	1	9	37	<u>-</u> .		66,614	53,773	13,218		

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11,481 10,826 -1,178 10,027 9,789 28,740 10,955 19,969 14,575 5,261 8,853 11,713 4,591 1,50,158  2,787 1,477 2,274 2,129 8,667 2,032 2,038 14,114 11,791 42,116 72,121 31,652 25,502 40,804 38,571 33,581 1,70,110 31,780 45,133 15,341 11,303 11,831 11,468 1,32,856 14,728 126,768 45,740 16,101 1,15,148 38,211 3,657 30,973 6,768	1   1   7   1   1   1   2   6   6   9   1   3   5   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	14,057 13,213 4,407 12,256 11,121 53,324 12,745 21,241 19,517 5,586 8,854 13,988 4,551 1,74,890 2,277 2,132 7,816 1,950	1 5 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12,335 11,441 3,835 10,162 9,592 31,065 10,848 19,946 16,469 5,706 7,624 11,°95 4,301 1,55,319 2,323 1,365 2,249 2,019 7,986 2,632 1,815 13,204 11,980 43,710 72,771 33,730 25,010 43,166 39,910 34,017 1,75,885	1 2 11 1 1 2 7 1 1 1 1 2 9 5 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1 2 1 3 1 1 1 1	120 120 265 16  281 82 82 82 701	1,722 1,772 2,074 1,529 2,259 1,897 1,295 3,078  1,230 1,993 250 19,691  2,835 2,957 2,343 688 3,423 4,922 3,387 14,763  269  770 1,545 2,584 970 1,676 2,160 5,248 	1 6 4 7 8 1 1 1 2 6 8 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 4 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 12 9 9 8 1 14 4 4 4 4 4 4 1 6 1 1 1 1 2 4 1 6 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1	10 1 3 12 11 3 5 10 12 2 10 12 2 10 13 9 10 12 12 10 13 13 14 5 11 10 10 9 11 11 13 2 11 11 10 11 6 14 2 10 14 8 10 14	225   13   2   223   1   1   244   9   8   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	3 1 14 2 6 2 6 14 9 5 5 6 2 1 7 7 8 3 1 1 1 2 6 2 1 7 7 7 8 1 1 1 1 2 3 3 4 4 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	3 2	19   1 15   2 22   2 32   3 46   2 34   3 47   1 22   3 40   1 22   3 41   1 22   3 42   1 42   1 43   1 44   1 45   2 46   2 47   1 48   1 49   1 40   2 40   1 41   1 41   1 42   1 43   1 44   1 45   1 46   1 47   1 48   1 49   1 40   1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
79,639 7,29,499	14 5,7	,70,500		,29,665	1 1 7	8,935	50,200	1 5 5	1 13,	9 7 7		441 2	245 9	72	

- Announcement of new Revenue, and term of Set.

  Superintendent. It will be seen from Statement VI. furnished with this report, that the assessment has been fixed for ten years in every case, but that the years are in many instances different, the first assessment made lapsing in A. D. 1869, and the last in 1873.
- The engagements for the land Revenue. Summary Settlement, subject to the proviso that all disputes would be adjudicated, and that if necessary, other arrangements would be made when the state of each village became known in the Judicial Department of the Settlement. The assessments were accepted without a single instance of refusal.
- for the construction of Roads, puchotra, or remuneration to Lumberdars or Head-men, Putwaree's fees and Educational fund amounting together to the large percentage of twelve on the Revenue, and making a sum total realized on the land, exclusive of profits, of Rs. 5,17,225.
- Chowkeedars, or village keedaree, or village Watch and Ward. The system in this District is mixed. With the exception of the hill tracts of Murree, and those of Kuhoota, Jusgum, Nuraee, and Kahroo, where they are paid in grain, the village watchmen are remunerated by a monthly salary of 3 Rs. per mensem, or 36 Rs. per amum.

It is not therefore possible to draw up a full statement of the cost in cash of this establishment. The state of the case may, however, be shewn by the following table:—

			ars.	ion.	cash	cash:	the	Villa-	Sq uare	Arc	rage.
Name of Tel	hseel.		No. of Chokeedars.	Mode of Collection.	Rate when in per annum.	Amount in c Rupees.	Per centage on Revenue.	Total No. of ges.	Total area in S Miles.	Village per Chokeedar.	Square miles per Chokee-
Rawulpindee,	••		214	Cash.	36	7,701	4.9	441	724	2	31
Murree,	•••	•	90	Grain.		•••		92	1,443	1	16
Kahoota, Elaqa, Kullur,		··· }	42	Cash.	36	1,512	3⋅5				
Jusgum, Kahroo,		}	34	Grain.	•••	•••	•••	>228	700	3	9
Nurrai,		J	<u> </u>					)		}	
Goojurkhan,	•••	•••	134	Cash.	36	4,824	2.7	378	481	3	41/2
Attock,	•••	•••	131	Do.	36	4,670	2.6	193	577	1 13	4
Futteh Jung,	•••	•••	170	Do.	36	6,120	! ***	196	802	1	43
Pindee Gheb,	•••	•••	80	Do.	36	2,841	3.6	130	1,267	13	16

Excluding those portions in which the Chokeedars obtain remuneration in grain, the Juma of which is not more than Rs. 2,500, the rest of the District is burdened with a sum of Rs. 27,671, or 3.92 per cent. on the Juma. No doubt a portion of this is recovered from the non-agricultural classes, and many fine villages well able to pay the tax even from their profits, are able to realize it from resident traders, &c., but it falls very heavily on the poorer villages, which have no trading community to fall back upon.

Some allowance must be made for the area. It was shewn in para. I of this report, that the total area was calculated on Lieutenant Colonel Robinson's topographical map. The area short by measurement of the Putwarees was thrown into Tehseel Murree, because in that Sub-division the greatest amount of error occurred. It should have fallen on the Tehseels of Murree, Rawulpindee, Kuhoota, Pindee Gheb and Futteh Jung, but to do so would have disturbed all the statistics and delayed the Report. This was to be deprecated, and was not worth while, because in most of these Tehseels as regards the statistics, the error was inappreciable.

The mode of collection of the cash portion of the Chokeedaree tax, is twofold. In the Tehseel of Rawulpindee, it is collected by an equitable house tax all over the Tehseel, and falls at other rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  annual per house per season, or seven annual per annum. This mode of collection is popular, because no hardship is entailed on any class. In the other Tehseels, the tax is realized from each group of villages, in which the watchman or watchmen are located. The number of houses varies from fifty to one hundred per Chokeedar, very much according to the known character of the tract for crime, and the statistics of area and population. In either case the amount is collected by the Lumberdars, paid to Tehseeldars, and distributed by them to the Chokeedars quarterly. Had this not been done, the system could not have been carried out, and not a watchman in the District would have received payment.

The evil of the tax lies in its inequality. According to the first plan, more watchmen can be maintained with less grumbling. On poor and extensive tracts, the second and more general mode of collection forms sometimes an oppressive charge, and the number of watchmen is even then not up to the mark.

The present arrangements while they have some advantages, are capable of improvement, and a uniform system should be established on approved principles. The subject is one of too great importance to be disposed of hastily, and I believe it to be under discussion at the present time. The problems to solve are, how to preserve intact the responsibility of Lumberdars, and at the same time to have a check on the Chokeedars, to protect the Head-men from the too great despotism of the Police under its present military organization, and yet make them active agents in the detection of crime; and while keeping up such an establishment as may be necessary for this purpose, to prevent the tax from being too burdensome on the agricultural community.

Jageers and other alierations of the Government demand.

parties to the total extent of Rupees 60,921, detailed as follows:—

Number.	Nature of Grant.	Whole or por- tion of villages.	Reza maffe.	Total.	Enam in Cash.	Chuhareom.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
1	In perpetuity,	12,105	897	13,002	1,275	1,669	15,946	
2	During existence of Institution,	869	60	929			929	
3	For more than one Generation.	4,827	39	4,866	100	•••	4,966	
4	For Life,	21,950	7,364	32,314	1,444	3,696	37,154	
5	For term of Settlement,		175	175			175	
6	Pending sanction of higher authority,	746	585	1,331	120		1,451	
	Total,	43,197	9,120	52,617	2,930	5,365	60,921	

These rent free tenures are distributed among the different Tehseels as follows:—

_					Teh	secls.				
Number.	Nature of Grant.	Rawal F'n.	Murroe.	Kuhoota.	Geejurkhan.	Attock.	Futtob Jung.	Pindes Cheb.	Total.	REMARKS,
1	In Perpetuity,	3,560	228	1,912	327	4,107	4,806	1,006	) 15,946	
2	During existence of Institution,	907			6	4	2	10	929	
3	For more than one generation.	234	l 1 ···	310		3,481	941		4,966	
4	For life,	13,995	333	3,577	2,369	4,950	6,439	5,791	37,454	
5	For term of Settlement,	78		22	23	28	24	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	175	
Ġ	Pending sanction of higher authority, }	815		175		<b></b>	250	211	1,451	
	Total,	19,589	561	5,990	2,725	12,570	12,462	7,018	60,921	

The Rent free tenures consisting of whole or distinct parts of villages, the Enams or Cash allowances, and the Chuharooms or fourth part of the Revenue are included in the demand noted in para. 270, namely Rupees 7,29,665. They, amount to Rupees 51,801. The net demand is, therefore, Rupees 6,77,864. The small Rent free tenures are not included.

The arrangements for the Putwarees have been made in this District from time to time, as the Settlement progressed. Some difference of practice has resulted. At first only 3 per cent. was levied. But it soon became apparent that the amount would be too small, and it was raised in consequence. In the Tehseel of Murree, where the Revenue is lowest, the areas and number of fields largest, the percentage fixed is the highest; again it is high in Pindee Gheb; for similar reasons it is less in other Tehseels.

277. Owing however to some circles, which pay the uniform perSurplus left, and dispo. centago fixed for the Pergunna, leaving a surplus over and above the salary each Putwaree was entitled to receive, a revision of the circles became necessary; and it has been de cided to propose that the surplus left after paying the Putwaree's salaries, shall form a general fund, and be devoted to two objects, namely Naeb Canoongoes, and the appointment of Naeb Canoongoes in 6 out of 7 Tehseels of the District, with salaries amounting to Rs. 1,320, and secondly the grant of Enams to the head-men of Elaqas at the rate of 1 per

cent. on the revenue of each Elaqa. A measure of the kind has long been felt to be a desideratum, and has it is understood, been allowed in the neighbouring District of Jhelum by an abatement of the demand. The subject having been fully reported in a separate reference, the result need only be recorded. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, when passing through Rawulpindee on the 1st October 1864 sanctioned the measure, and immediate grant of the Enams. The amount of Enams is Rs. 6,315. The total amount of net Revenue is Rs. 6,77,864, but from this sum has been deducted the Revenue of Elaqas Seel, Khoonda, and Kote, in which Enams have been proposed in lieu of Chuharooms amply sufficient for all purposes required. The Enams fall on the balance as before stated at the uniform rate of 1 per cent., on the Revenue of each Elaqa. The selection has been made with care. On revision of Settlement, the Enams granted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be taken into account, that is to say the surplus Putwaree's fees will be added to the Rent roll, and the Enams paid therefrom.

Regard has been had in the determination of Putwaree's circles, to the area, the number of entries in the Khusreh, the population, and the amount of Revenue. All the Putwarees read and write the Persian character, and are generally well up to their duties.

In appendix No. 7 will be found in tabular form, the result of these arrangements.

It is now necessary to pass on to the third division of the subject of this report, and to review briefly the Judicial work of the Settlement, and matters connected with the Record of Rights.

## CHAPTER III. RECORD OF RIGHTS.

State of the District be. body and cultivating classes, would appropriately begin fore British Rule. with an historical sketch of the District, its tribes, and families. Unfortunately I do not possess even the most meagre data for such a history; the utmost I can pretend to, is to give such account of the principal families or groups of families, as I have been able to obtain from their own traditions. To go back to their origin and to trace their migrations, however interesting it might be to do so, would be foreign to the subject and beyond the scope of this report, and would lead me into a maze of legendary lore, from the extravagant exaggerations of which it would be impossible to extract even a particle of truthful history.

Sufficient has already been stated in the first or descriptive section of this paper, to shew that from the oldest times, the District has been overrnn by herdes of invaders, from the Greeks to the Afghans. These invasions have left but few and very faint traces, for the District was not an alluring one to tribes impelled by the thirst for plunder and wealth to more distant lands. They swept through it and disappeared, sometimes leaving a few settlers to perpetuate their memory, but more often disappearing without leaving a trace for history to record. The temporary desolation, the plundered houses, and descried home-steads, were all things of the hour, and are now forgotten. And yet perhaps, it would be incorrect to say that no trace at all is left of an ever-fluctuating existence, uncertain of peace even for a moment. It is to be discerned in the restless, fickle, and inconstant character of the population; and in the party spirit and state of faction, the blood feuds and fierce enmities, which exist to the present day. These are worst in the Western portion of the District, where for centuries no strong Government has existed capable of curbing the The Rule of the Gukpassions of the people. The Rule of the Gukkhurs subordinate to the Moghul Emperors reigning at Dehli, did not extend beyond the Margulla pass, and the Khuttucks exercised but limited authority.

The Dehli Emperors treated this as one of their outlying Soobahs, and held a nominal sway.

The Gukkhurs reigned only as feudal lords, and they were at the mercy of successive invaders. They exacted tribute from some, and managed their estates or principality fiscally, as shewn in the preceding Chapter. They also acquired rights in land, and now exist as part of the proprietary body of the District.

279, The Sikhs supplanted the Gukkhurs. Their rule was a military despotism. They interfered largely with the landed te-The Sikhs. Their aim was to exterminate all classes and families with any pretensions to ruling power, and their strongest measures were accordingly levelled against the Gukkhurs and all the gentry, who shared with them in the management of the country. Their custom was first to grant a Jugger to resume it later, granting in lieu a Chuharoom, or fourth part of the assets or Revenue, as the case might be, and ultimately to absorb the Chuharoom, substituting for it an Enam or two granted to the principal men of the This process was not effected without blood-shed and political commotions; but such has in turn been the history of the chief families of the District. The Sikhs were most powerful in the Eastern part of the District. Accordingly we there find the Gukkhurs exiles, or reduced to abject poverty; the Junjooas in receipt of comparatively small Enams; the Goleras almost extinct as a powerful clan; the Gurhwals, Doollals, and Dumals shorn of the greater part of their possessions, beholding strange people, brahmins and others, proprietors of their The Sikhs did not, as a rule, take the proprietorship of land into account They simply looked to their Revenue. If a proprietary body was willing to engage for the Revenue on their terms, well and good; the engagement was made with the head-men of that body, who generally received Enams, and were always able, from the support they received from the Sikh officials, to obtain for themselves terms more favorable than the body of proprietors. If for instance, the Revenue was taken by appraisement of the standing erop, the Lumberdar, or Moquddum as he was then called, had his crop appraised at more favorable rates; and if there was a lease, he would often evade payment of the demand on his own land, or be let off with a nominal amount. The rest of the proprietary body was ignored altogether. If on the other hand, the proprietors were refractory, the Sikhs did not hesitate to farm the estate, locate cultivators with all the rights of property, and expel the rightful owners. result of this state of things in the eastern part of the district, has been indescribable confusion in the tenures. On the annexation of the province to the British Crown, all the resident classes whether original proprietors or not, at once came forward and engaged for the revenue; and it has been only by slow degrees that the proprietors have ascertained that the British Government recognized rights in the soil, which the Sikh power ignored.

280. In the Western portion of the District, parts namely of the Teh
Exception to the foregoin rele in the western
part of the District.

Pindee Gheb, Sikh rule was established later, and was
never so fully developed. Some tribes it is true, such as the Tarkheylees were
sub-divided, driven to their Gundgurh fastnesses, and dispossessed of all their

rights in this district; but others, the Khutturs, Ghebas, and Jodrelis for example, retained their Chuharooms, and managed their estates more or less directly.

In this part of the District therefore; we find the rights in property much better defined, and the proprietary body in much greater force.

As much as is absolutely required by way of general historical introduction having now been stated, it is necessary to shew the heads under which I propose reporting the operations resulting in the record of rights.

281. The first essential for the correct compilation of such a record, every thing as detailed in the preceding chapter having been done in the way of measurement and compilation of statistics, is the adjudication of all disputes relating to land. My first section will therefore necessarly be on the subject of the judicial investigations held in the Settlement Court, divided into the following sections:—

- 1. Boundary disputes.
- 2. Rent free tenures investigations.
- 3. Cases in dispute relating to proprietary right (sub-divided into seven classes),
- 4. Cases in dispute relating to tenant right (sub-divided into four classes).
- 5. General Abstract of Judicial work done, and statistics of results.

Then I propose to shew generally how all the large families and groups of families, have been affected by the Judicial investigations, and I think that I may appropriately blend with this topic a brief sketch of these families, which I would otherwise have made introductory, immediately following the general remarks on the history of the District at the beginning of this Chapter.

The tenures will then come under review; their chief features and the peculiarities they present, the relative position of proprietors and cultivators; of Lumberdars and coparceners; and any other subjects of importance.

And lastly the next requirement is to shew the constituent parts of the Record of Rights, and explain any departure from usage in their preparation. The last Section of this Chapter will therefore take brief notice of this subject, under the known Sub-divisions of the Khusrch, Khuteonee, Durkhast, Khewut, and Wajiboolurz.

282. No less than 1,193 boundary disputes have been decided. The Adjudication of Disputes. difficulties attending this species of litigation are very Boundary Disputes. great; the areas are ordinarily large, the crowds which

assemble immense, and the vehemence of feeling displayed extraordinary. In Pindee Gheb and Khatur, I have occasionally found it difficult to prevent an affray in my presence. In general, the oath of one of the parties, or of some witness who had adjudicated, or who had been present at some former adjudication of the case, was accepted by the parties, or the presiding officer, and was disposed of after both parties and the deciding officer were completely exhausted. In some claims to waste lands, the subject of contention has been summarily decided by the land being declared a Government Rukh preserve. In general, the disputes were on account of waste lands. Boundaries in cultivated lands were very seldom contested. Most cases in dispute were submitted to, and decided by, arbitrators selected by the parties.

In the boundary demarcation and preparation of cases for decision, Moonshee Ameen Chund performed the greater part of the work. His decisions were not final, and were referred for my orders. In any case in which a difference of opinion existed, or the parties to the suit wished it, I at once went to the spot and gave a final decision, seldom if ever appealed to the Commissioner and Superintendent. Lieut. Short, Assistant Commissioner, decided some difficult disputes, in the Pindee Gheb Sub-division in a very satisfactory manner; and although I was obliged, owing to the clamour of the litigants to go to the localities myself and review the decisions, I found no cause to differ with him in opinion.

During Sikh rule no demarcation of boundaries had ever taken place, and even the Summary Settlements had not taken up the matter. The villages had divided the waste amongst themselves, and fixed their boundaries by certain well defined land marks, generally the water-shed of hills or Ravines, where such marks existed; but it may be stated generally that when the subject was raised, every one scrambled for what he wished to get. As a general rule, the waste lands were common lands open to all the residents of the District. Land had no value, fuel and timber were not required, and the only thing valued was the grazing. Beyond what was required to feed their cattle, the Zumcendars did not care to preserve the waste. But when after some years the detailed Settlement operations commenced, the value of land, fuel, and timber was well known, and extraordinary efforts were made successfully to contest the most imaginary boundaries. In a District like Rawulpindee, I conceive the State to have a strong claim to the waste lands, subject to the grazing rights of the agricultural community, for which the Government has a right to exact a small payment. It has been over and over again explained to the landowners, that their assessments are based solely on the cultivated lands, and that therefore the State, while taking into consideration their wants for the preservation of cattle, considers its right to the waste paramount.

- 283. A great portion of the species of enquiry, called investigations into Rent-free tenures, had been made prior to the de-Investigation into Rentfree Tenures. tailed Settlement. It is not an interesting, though an important subject. The investigation is trite enough. Some portions of the land revenue were found alienated in favor of certain parties, and under certain rules and conditions laid down by the Supreme Government, these grants were either confirmed or rescinded. There were altogether 3,385 cases of this kind disposed of. A great many of them involved work of the dryest sort, and the preparation of returns often very complicated. Mr. Arthur Brandreth disposed of 2,011 of these cases; Lieutenant George Battye, Assissant Commissioner of 620; Captain Pollock, Deputy Commissioner of 7; and I reported 747. The result of grants confirmed has been noticed in the preceding Chapter.
- The most important portion of a Settlement Officer's work is, 284. there can be no doubt, the adjudication of cases regarding Cases in dispute relating to proprietary right. rights in land. The total amount of litigated cases of all kinds has been 47,420. This number includes those relating to boundaries, Rent-free tenures and the rights of cultivators, which will be described in a subsequent section of this chapter. At present we have only to do with suits for the ownership of land, whether as regards whole villages, distinct shares of villages, or plots of lands called holdings, irrespective of ancestral shares. I think the successive Commissioners of the Division would testify, were they on the spot to do so, to the enormous amount of labor involved in these investigations. Of the particular kind of work to be noticed in this section, the number of cases has amounted to Rs. 26,086, of which 1,088 concerned whole villages and shares of villages, and Rs. 24,998 of plots of land.

Classification of suits to proprietary right.

- 285. These cases may be classified as follows:—
- Claims to their ancestral shares by parties dispossessed, against their relatives
  descended with them from a common ancestor.
- 2. Claims of original proprietors against Lessees of the Government Revenue, and of the latter against the former.
- 3. Claims of original proprietors against Jagcerdars, or persons in whose favor the Government demand had been alienated, and of the latter against the former.
- 4. Claims of persons holding in common under a Zumeendaree tenure, to divide the land on ancestral shares.
- 5. Claims to proprietary right on the plea of gift by the original proprietors.
- 6. Or by purchase from the same.
- 7. Claims of cultivators against proprietors or vice versa.

I think the foregoing heads comprize all the litigation, which has taken place relating to the ownership of land. There may be shades of difference, such as for instance in case of marriage, a person claiming proprietary right in virtue of dower, but it would in reality fall under the 5th Class, or claims by gift. I can think of no others.

- 286. The claims to ancostral shares preferred by litigants against parties

  First class claims to shares.

  descended with them from a common ancestor, were of four kinds:—
  - 1. The claimants were entirely dispossessed
  - 2. They did not enjoy a full share, but a holding of certain extent, and enjoyed it rent-free, the other members of the family paying the revenue for the dispossessed party.
  - 3. Or having such holding short of the ancestral share, they paid only the Government demand on the holding.
  - 4. They cultivated the land and paid rent as cultivators.

287. In all these cases the facts to be proved were—firstly, the fact of ancestral descent, and secondly the period of disposses-General facts to proved. The facts of consanguinity was often violently consion. tested, and was not easily proved. Recourse was had to the Meerasses, a class of men whose business it is to recollect pedigrees. The value of their evidence consists in this, that they learn by rote the names of the ancestors of the family to the village of which they belong. They can tell in the most surprizing manner, the geneological descent of the family without missing a name; if they miss one name, they are thrown out, and have to go back to pick the thread of the subject. It is therefore almost impossible for them to invent a fictitious pedigree to favor a claimant, and it is more likely they would tell the pedigree correctly in favor of the proprietor in possession, than in favor of an applicant whose fate was uncertain. In other words, it would be easier for them to leave out than to Should this source fail, then the testimony of respectable witnesses of the neighborhood was sought for-indeed in every case, this was found indispensable. But, the pedigree admitted, the next plea set up was long dispossession, and it had to be proved that the dispossession was real, that the applicant had not, as he often alleged, received rent or a portion of the rent. If dispossession was proved beyond the period of limitation the case was thrown out, otherwise a share was awarded.

- 110w the period of limitation was how to calculate the period of limitation. Many low the period of limitation was calculated. Settlement Court, in the District Revenue Court hundreds of petitions had been already filed. All cases of immediate importance, those namely involving the probability of a breach of the peace, were taken up and disposed of. But the District work was found too heavy, and all other cases were left over until Settlement. In all these cases, the date of institution of the suit was made the starting point, and as a general rule the period of limitation in all cases relating to proprietary right was taken as twolve years, counting from the date of the institution of the case. It was otherwise with the cultivators, as will be shewn in the next section.
- Second description of cases—Class I. for a term beyond the period of limitation, he was declared proprietor of that holding. In most cases, he was allowed extra land to cover the Revenue he would henceforth have to pay on his holding; because I did not consider it expedient that any land, the Revenue of which was not alienated by express order of Government should remain rent-free, as such a course might hereafter lead to mistakes and confusion. This compensation was in general agreed to by the other party, or at least no appeal was made; but in a few cases appealed to the Commissioner, he decided that it was not fair to dispossess the other party of land in his possession, and he ruled that the land should remain as heretofore rent-free. This class of cases was frequent in Chuch, in Tehseel Attock.
- Third description of longer than twelve years before the institution of the suit, and the claimant paid the Revenue on his holding, he was declared proprietor of the latter, paying Revenue as heretofore. The status of possession was ordinarily maintained in this class of cases, and the Revenue redistributed on holdings. It often happened that a claimant would urge that he paid the Revenue on a share, and wished his land to be made up to that share; but it was generally found that a division had been effected long ago, and that the real reason the Revenue pressed heavily on the holding, was that the claimant had failed to improve his land in the same ratio as other sharers. The adaptation of the Revenue to the state of the holding, afforded all the relief it was possible to give, as it would manifestly have been unjust to take from a flourishing partner land which he had improved, in order to satisfy one who had allowed his share to remain stationary.

- 291. Where the claimants of this class cultivated land and paid as cultivators, the limit was also applied; but in many of these Fourth description of cases - Class I. cases he was declared proprietor of his holding on the same terms as the preceding claimant, because it was notorious that before British Rule all the parties had been on similar terms. There were some very puzzling cases of this description in the Hurroh Elaga, where the Revenue was often contracted for by one member of the community, all the other members of the family paying him grain. In most of these cases, the claimants were admitted to proprietary right of their holdings, on the principle that they had never enjoyed ancestral shares. It was found too, that the Lumberdar had from his influential position, gained possession of more cultivated land, or in other words that he had been able to bring more land under tillage. Proportionate waste and culturable lands were awarded to him, he was therefore still in a better posituan than his brotherhood, and he was confirmed in the Lumberdarec. But in some few cases appealed to the Commissioner, the Lumberdar was declared sole proprietor, on the plea that the brotherhood had been virtually out of possession for a considerable period.
- 292. In all these cases, and indeed it may be said of all suits litigated,

  General scape of interesting interesting that not only were the special facts argued separately, and issues tried on evidence summoned by the parties, but a mass of testimony was recorded, consisting of that of the Lumberdars of the surrounding villages, to enable the Court to judge of the opinions of the proprietary body, generally in regard to the several points in dispute; and in many cases arbitration was resorted to.
- 293. The second class of cases refers to those brought by original pro-Class II. Claims of original Proprietors against persons with whom the engagement for Lessees, and vice versa. the Government Revenue had been made, and vice versa.

These cases occurred chiefly in the Western part of the District, and were hotly contested.

In some cases such as those marginally noted, the Lessee was not an ori
Jaffer, Thutta Khulleel, Ameer Khan. Chekra-Bookra, Bhir-Durgahee, Kurmwal-Mudrota, Bhulot, Saheba, Tajuk, Muhesian, and several Golera village. &c.

Proprietor; and the term of his lease was less

than twelve years before the institution of the suit, he had not improved the estate, and his management was confined to the realization of the Revenue, and

the collection of rents from Cultivators; the latter had chiefly been located by the Proprietor, and the Lessee ordinarily was a non-resident. The Lessee was ousted.—But in other cases such as Turheytee, Jehanabad, Pind Mihree, a fourth part of Hoomuk, Mcerpoor, Tanda, &c., the Lessee was maintained as Proprietor on account of the complete dispossession of the original Proprietors, who had never engaged for the Revenue, or incurred any responsibility. Although in these cases the lessees had not been long in possession, yet they had redeemed the estates from ruin, had incurred heavy loss, and had greatly improved the estates, which the proprietary body during British Rule, had failed to do.

Again in other cases, such as Surae Madho, Bhullesur, and Hussun Abdal, the Lessees had cultivated land of their own acquired before, or during the period of lease; they had made wells and improved their holdings; but their lease had not been uniform, and therefore, they were recorded Proprietors of their holdings, and the engagement was made with the original Proprietors.

In another section of this class of cases (Losur, Shurfoo, Golera, Dhok Buloch, Losur-Mihra, Kowa), the Lessees were of old standing, but their occupancy was not without interruption; nevertheless, even when the village was managed by the resident community, they received some consideration, either in grain or in cash; they were moreover Zumeendars of the neighborhood, and advanced other pleas such as original proprietorship. In these cases, the engagements were made with the resident community as inferior Proprietors, and a Taloogdarce allowance awarded to the Lessees.

In another class of cases the Lessees were declared Proprietors, and the original Proprietors cultivators, because for the Khoorum, Goojur, Mungyal, Chokur, Jodh, Pind Neazee, Koodlutthee, Gut-thya, Kundharepoor, Bhabra, Dulloo, Taju-baja, Thutthee, Goojran, Dooyian, Boota, Putthurgurh. last thirty years, since leases had been given, the original Proprietors had never engaged for the Revenue, had paid in grain, or in one or two

cases bona fide rent in cash, and had failed in successive Settlements to take up the leases; the Lessees had improved the estates, and suffered considerable losses.

Kamilpoor Moosa, Sherance, Pind Trerh, Soorugsular, Dherce-Kot, Surackala Marce Kunjoor,

In some few cases the Lessee was maintained in part, and the original Proprietor in part of the village, both parties appearing to have equal claims, and neither having

had complete possession.

In the villages of Hajee Shah, Islamgurh, Chechee, Pour Dhok, and Jubhee, the Lessee was declared Proprietor of the village, and the engagement was

made with him for the revenue; but the original Proprietors had received consideration on their seer land as compared with other Cultivators, and they were therefore recorded Proprietors of their holdings, without any further share in the common profits or responsibilities of the village.

In the village of Bihlôl, the Financial Commissioner ruled in concurrence with the Commissioner, that the Lessee Futteh Khan of Dreg, chief of the Elaqu, should be recorded Proprietor. He had held the lease for 28 years, and although the original Proprietors were of the same tribe, and had received consideration on their holdings to the extent of 5 per cent; yet it was held that so long a term of occupancy could not be disturbed, and that all the original Proprietors were entitled to, was to hold on the same terms as heretofore, being recorded Proprietors of their holdings, paying rent in kind, subject to the same at atement as heretofore.

Cases of dispossessed Lessecs against proprietary bodies in possession, have been generally thrown out.

Jageerdars, or persons in whose favor the Government have relinquished the revenue for life, or perpetuity, as uniformly decided in favor of the former. It was held, that if the Jagheerdar had no title to the property other than that derived from his position of recipient of the Government Revenue, and the resident community could show the same title as that of other surrounding villages, they, and not the Jagheerdars were entitled to be recorded Proprictors, paying to the Jagheerdar that portion of the rent belonging to the Government.

During Sikh time, the Jagheerdar was however in a very favored position. He realized the demand in grain, or by appraisement of the crop. He was generally a favorite of the Government employé, and no doubt enjoyed all the profits of the estate. This circumstance showed that the original Proprietors were virtually dispossessed.

295. Recent decisions have therefore been on another principle. In

Prosent principles and all old grants the Jagheerdar has been maintained in the examples.

enjoyment of his Jagheer and the management of the and the resident villagers recorded Cultivators; and even in a more recent of Guggun, in which the nephew of Sirdar Futteh Khan of Kote is the the Commissioner has ruled in appeal, that although the grant is not

of older date than Sumbut 1902, or A. D. 1845, yet the fact of the Sikh Government having conferred this Jagheer on the Sirdar, is sufficient ground for maintaining him in his position, and allowing him to retain the management of the village, subject however to the payment of a Chuharoom in grain to the original Proprietors, who have been declared to be Sub-proprietors.

In another similar case, Bujâl, the original Proprietors have been recorded Proprietors of their holdings, it being proved that the Sirdar's occupancy was of older date than his Jageer in a large portion of the village.

In the villages of Painda and Neka, the Jageerdar has been deslared Proprietor and manager, and the claimants owners of their holdings only because the former had greatly increased cultivation, and made wells, had taken cash rents, and allowed some abatement in favor of claimants as compared with other cultivators.

In the villages of Mullikpoor, Rutwâl Gullee, Shihr Rae Buhadoor, and Boorch in the Tehseels of Futtch Jung and Pindee Gheb, the Jageerdars have been declared Proprietors, as their occupancy was of old date, and they took grain from the residents at cultivator's rates.

In the villages of Othla and Papeen, very old Jageers belonging to the Suttees of the Murree hills, the latter refused to be recorded Proprietors, and testified to the rights of the residents. They realized the rents in kind; the villages were declared the properties of certain resident classes, but in order to protect the Jageerdars from future loss, in the event of eash payments being ordered hereafter, a talooqdaree allowance of 15 per cent. was decreed. Since these decisions, the Financial Commissioner has ruled that no grain payments shall be converted into eash, without his sanction being first obtained.

296. The class of cases falling under this head, namely claims to imperclass IV. Claims to discrete feet partition or division of shares, were comparatively simple. They were based on those of the first class, and ordinarily ended either in the fact of the holding by possession being proved, in which case that for division fell to the ground; or in case of joint holdings in a division being sanctioned.

Though these disputes are simple enough to adjudicate, they are extremely difficult to carry out. Arbitration was invariably resorted to in execution, unless the parties could be brought to agree themselves. The most impor-

taut cases of this class decided, were those of the Mulliks of Pindec Gheb, and the Chiefs of Khatur, Futteh Khan and his cousin Nowab Khan. In either case, a large number of villages was concerned.

Classes V and VI. Claims by gift and by purchase, the point to prove was naturally classes V and VI. Claims by off and by purchase. It was supported or not, as the case might be, by possession. Such eases if unsupported by possession, were rarely if ever admitted. But few cases were put in on the plea of dower or marriage, the custom of the country being adverse to girls inheriting; but in certain families it was customary to intermarry, and to give the lady a dower in land; in no case could she inherit if she married out of the family. Cases of dower in land often resolved themselves into cases of gift; if so, and the gift was proved, or supported by possession, it was considered valid; otherwise the dower was held to be contrary to local usage, and the collateral relatives succeeded to the property.

Cases of mortgage were decided on their merits, in the same manner as would be done in any Civil Suit; they were not numerous. Wherever possible an attempt was made to compromise the matter, and reduce the debt to the lowest tigure. The result was recorded in the Record of Rights.

298. The claims to proprietorship of Cuttivators against Proprietors, and Class VII. Claims of vice versa, are among the most insportant cases adjudicated. Cultivators against pro-prieters, and vice versa. I exclude all cases which may tall under the preceding sections. The Cultivator's plea ordinarily was, that he was of very old standing. had come to the village with the original Proprietors, had never been dispossessed, and sold lands, had paid the Revenue in cash on the same footing as the Proprietor, had brought waste lands under tillage, had occasionally furnished from his class a head-man, Lumberdar or Moqueddum, had planted trees, made well, and built hamlets or Dhoks; his land sometimes formed a particular section of village, with his dhok in the midst. Against these facts, the person or persons calling themselves original Proprietors had very little to urge; it was patent that during British Rule, no rent had been exacted from the clamaint or defendant as the case might be, and during Sikh Rule, the lease had ordinarily been borne by all classes alike, or if rent was taken by the Government by appraisanent of the standing crop, still all were on the same terms. The fact of antiquity of tenure, of the power of the Proprietor to oust the Cultivator, and his exert on of that power, the sale of lands, the cultivation of waste lands, and all other pleas were carefully examined, and evidence heard in regard to them; the testimony of the heads of surrounding villages was recorded, and the books of traders examined.

- Application of period of limitation in these cases, and arguments.

  Application of period of limitation in these cases, and arguments.

  Application of period of limitation in these cases, the period of limitation was held to be 12 years before annexation; because it was manifestly unfair that the Proprietor should be made to suffer from the fact of his not receiving any proprietary profit from his Cultivators, when that circumstance arose from the point not having been taken into consideration at the Summary Settlement, or having been left for future determination.
- Creation of Malik-qubza as before stated on Sikh over-assessment, Mr. Thorn-or proprietors of holding. as before stated on Sikh over-assessment, Mr. Thorn-ton, be-thought himself of an expedient for recognizing the rights of the Cultivator, without introducing into the Settlement records, the anomalous holding of a Cultivator paying no rent to the Proprietor. He decided that in all cases in which the person recorded as Cultivator at Summary Settlement paid no rent to the Proprietor, he should under the circumstances of his particular case, as proved by judicial enquiry, be recorded either as Proprietor of his holding "Malik Qubza," in which case he was to exercise all the rights of property, and pay only the Government demand or cesses, or as Cultivator paying rent to the Proprietor. The tenure is an anomalous one, for the Malik Qubza, does not share in the village responsibility, and enjoys no share in the Common land or profits. It was however the only way out of a great difficulty.

The practice has been to record as "Maliks-Qubza," only individual cases and small holdings; wherever the holding was large and the class claiming proprietary right important, a share in the village Common profits has been awarded.

In the following table giving a general view of the Revenue paid by different classes of Proprietors, will be seen the extent to which this tenure has been resorted to in the different Tehscels, and the classes of which they are composed. The general result is as follows:—

Persons holding Superior or Talooqdaree Rights pay,	Rs.	27,000
Original Proprietors pay,	Rs.	5,27,202
New Proprietors with share in village responsibility,	Rs.	1,08,862
Maliks Qubza paying by distribution of Govern-Revenue only,	Rs.	15,789
Ditto or inferior Proprietors paying besides the Government demand a percentage fee as well,	Rs.	50,812
TOTAL REVENUE RUPRES,	•••	7,29,665

301. The extent to which Talooqdaree allowances have been awarded to superior Proprietors.

Superior Proprietors.

Superior Proprietors.

Superior Proprietors.

Superior Proprietors.

The generality of these awards have been in recognition of superior rights exercised by some classes, who though now debarred from the managements of the estates, yet received by prescriptive right certain dues which they had acquired either from being Rulers of the Country, or from being managers during Sikh rule, or from being the real Proprietors but dispossessed, and receiving these small dues in acknowledgment of their original right.

The principal case adjudicated is that of the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb, who formerly received a Chuharoom from many villages, of which they were the Proprietors, and who in lieu thereof now receive a Talooqdaree allowance, and an Enam out of the Revenue.

In some cases where the Talooqdaree is very small, the reason is either that it was so fixed by consent of the parties, or tallied with the allowance the superior Proprietor formerly received.

Cases in which Cultivators have been admitted to proprietary right and called Moqurruridar Cultivators, paying a percentage on the Revenue to the Proprietor, though very similar to this class of cases, fall under the head of Cultivator's Rights.

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-	CLA	SSE	s					DIST	IBUT	NOI	OF F	ŒVJ	ENU	E,				)	ENT	ΕR	E D	IN
					славв.	Гкнзк		AWULPI			RKUAN	T	RIBER	L M	lurri	E <b>R.</b>	<u> </u>	T	кизее	L Aı	TOOK.	
Number.	Designa	tion.	Number of Sub-division of each class.	mate number of Souls.	Amount of Revenue paid by each cl	Talooqdars.	Original Proprietors.	New Proprietors with share in village responsibility.		Paying as well fee to original range saying Proprietor.	TOTAL.	Original Proprietors.	New Proprietors with share in village responsibility.	rt. Revenue only.	Laying as well fee to original a said	TOTAL.	Talooqdars.	Original Proprietors.	New Proprietors with share in village responsibility.	Government	Paying as well fee to criginal sayin	πο <b>πΔ</b> Ι,
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 ——	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 39 40 41 42 43	Khutter, Jodhre, Ghebas, Ghurwal, Junjooha, Dhoond, Jusgum, Kythwal, Bhukral, Boodhal, Dhunyal, Aipial, Goojur, Awan, Moghul, Rajpoot, Adrah, Khootreel, Suttee, Toorand, Junhal, Zemindar, Syud, Seikh, Miana, Bhutt, Qooraishee	M. M	14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5,200 7,860 2,747 1,370 5,423 4,1029 5,997 3,788 4,145 7,634 16,178 22,538 2,767 10,474 2,545 1,357 10,474 4,135 5,958 2,412 2,562 4,98 2,136 2,	5,482 993 603 18,864 13,220 5,742 20,657 72,666 75,123 6,680 29,567 5,4821 1,738 142604 18,909 5,337 4,523 1,365 1,811 185 378 1265 265 501 2219 13,408 6,822 4,23 18,933	2,480 327 2,480 327 1,674 560 2,116 1,406 938 3,908 116 425	4,586   4,586   16592   230   1,078   958   958   958   12026   9,633   1,844   35776   1,586   3,709   1,566   1,738   6,728   1,738   6,728   465   901   1,588   465   501   1,24   1,588   4,589   5,099   747   1,24   5,099   1,588   1,588 	1,361 2,577 1,058 361 3,627 2,460 204 5,928 4,869 1,052 4,311 2,425 1,304 1,052 4,311 2,425 1,324 11 49 57 108 214 44 85  239 3,149	56 122 52 620 386 43 99 61 427 122 277 353 102 29 308 1,470 724 1,151 288 66 26 7 9 37 881 1,524 1,525 37 881 1,525 37	16  825 31 170 15 454 524 8 1,434 8,000 781 730 191 2,124 199 9,903 317 10 324 55 113 217 1,699 241 1,611	5,947  22,596 1,698 1,615 993  18,167 13,220 4,511 360 44,686 26,103 5,664 21,073 5,462	2661		21 12	22	22288		62,766 9,954  28,599 12,706 1,016 1,858  3,101 2,219 3,266 886      	1,068 1,312 101	480	1,104	63' 10
	Total,		359	2,40,734	7.29,665	19,554	2,52,498	89,915	11,452	30,556	4,04,975	6,517	4	8	1,375	2,986	4	1,20,316	5,904	1,553	1,443	

COLUMN 4.

	Тец	seel Fu	TTEII	Juna.			TEE	iseel P	INDEE C	пев.				То	TAL.		
		<u> </u>	MaQab	liks				95:	Maliks	Qubra.				age i	Malik	Qubz <b>a</b> .	
Talcoqdars.	Original Proprietors.		By haach of Government Reversione only.	Paying as well fee to criginal Proprietor.	TOTAL.	Talooqdars.	Original Proprietors.	New Proprietors with share in village responsibility.	By baach of Government Revenue caly.	Paying as well fee to original Proprietor.	тотац	Talooqdars.	Original Proprietors.	New Proprietors with share in village responsibility.	By baach of Government Revenue only.	Paying as well fee to original Proprietor.	TOTAL
23	21	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
663	18,960 15,953 1,074 188 19,595 7,929 12,725 6,444 8,813 2,847 1,096	1,016 1,016 1,068 1,668  36  4,479 483   	16 111 55 13 10 35 210 210	133	16,040 1,412 697 188 20,627 8,085 14,619 6,535 13,923 3,547 10 35 50 147 388 1,217 1,442 733	6,779	3,582 15,701 11,131 2,488 17,387   957	201	1,063 293 8 60 57 56 13 22 102 49 130	3,034 952 3,034 952 4 32  106  10  181 164	3,653 15,701 28,018 2,465 208 18,799 4,353 2,333 12 92 360 56 10 13 86 393 381 338	201 666 6,779  2,480 327  1,674 560 2,116  1,406 938    3,903 116       	49,201 11,131 16,592 1,304 8,739 958 603 12,473 9,633 3,074 19,595 62,301 4,725 23,866 2,493 1,291 5,726 1,184 1,738 81,239 12,774 465 981 1,663  60 186 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,744 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,663 1,744 1,663	1,897 201 64 2,577 1,396 365 3,8760 2,040 7,152 8,633 1,052 4,448 2,425 1,304 2,999 1,328 228 44 85 3,265 3,306 423 5,569	76 67 23 122 52 27 20 386 43 100 22 161 1,006 122 332 353 102 1,159 365 2,213 365 2,213 365 365 365 37 20 37 386 386 386 386 386 386 386 386 386 386	374 9,937 27 825 31 1,351 15  454 524 218 1,643 4,859 781 730 191 2,124 199  13,590 1,637 231 356  221  143  1,763  218  1,637  1,637  1,763 	6,82 <b>2</b> 15 423 18,93 <b>3</b>
699	96,420	11,427	720	1,973	1,11,203	6,779	51,451	1,612	1,994	15,465	77,301	27,000	5,27,203	1,08,862	15,789	50,812	7,29,665

- Cases in dispute relating to the rights of Cultivators may ting to the rights of Cultivators of Cultivators of Cultivators.

  Cases in dispute relating to the rights of Cultivators classes, excluding those of course, in which Cultivators claimed ownership: these cases being included in the preceding section:—
  - Disputos as to the status of Cultivators, the latter suing to be recorded Hereditary Cultivator, the Proprietor claiming the right to oust him at will.
  - 2. Disputes regarding rent, firstly whether payable in kind or in cash, and secondly in either case the amount of rent payable, and mode of levying.
  - Disputes relating to extra-dues, over and above the rent claimed by Proprietors from Cultivators.
  - 4. Disputes relating to well cultivation.

By far the most numerous and important cases, were those of the first and second class.

Cases regarding the status of Cultivators were contested with great warmth on either side. The Cultivator tried to prove anti-Class I. Cases regarding status of Cultivators. quity of tenure, the Proprietor endeavoured to shew, that he or his father had located him, and had allowed him to remain on his lands. but that he was not therefore obliged so to continue him. The Cultivator often pleaded, that the Proprietor had been in great straits; and had been rescued by the cultivating class, and that it was hard he should be at the mercy of the Proprietor in these good times, when in bad ones he would have made any sacrifice to retain him. He also claimed to have brought waste land under cultivation. to have improved it by manuring it, or raising enbankments, to have erected hamlets, planted trees, and the like. Sometimes the claim advanced was, that he was in fact an original Proprietor; such claims fall under the preceding sec-All these claims and pleas were gone into scriatim. The rule of limitation was ultimately applied with the greatest reserve in favor of the Proprietor. and it was generally found that it satisfied him. At first a more detailed classification was attempted, with a view not to injure the interests of the cultivating class. It was ruled after consultation with the heads of Sub-divisions, that a Cultivator who had brought waste land under cultivation, and had paid cash rates for 12 years, or who had received cultivated land, paid cash rates, and had possession for 20 years, or who had received cultivated land, paid in grain, and held for 30 years, prior to Settlement, should be recorded an Hereditary Cultivator. But at last the practice resolved itself into this, that 12 years clear occupancy prior to British Rule, i. e. A. D. 1848-49, should under any circumstances constitute a title to an Hereditary Cultivating tenure. It was asked of the Proprietor himself, as suggested by Mr. Thornton, whether he considered he would,

could, or would not, or could not oust a cultivator; in a great many cases he declared he would not; such a ease was entered on what is called the "Mudakhilut" paper, or Statement of the rights and liabilities of Cultivators, and considered at an end, unless either party subsequently came into court, endeavouring to shew that his statement was incorrect, and that he had proof to substantiate his claim against that statement. The fact is, that there is some difference in the tenures of the cultivating class in the Eastern and Western parts of the District. The cases in the former were first adjudicated. The preponderance of the Sikh power had rendered the position of the Cultivator more secure, and such a burden had been imposed that though theoretically the Proprietor had the power of ousting the Cultivator, practically he had never the will; while in the Western part the Revenue was lighter, the Proprietor more powerful, and the Government weaker. As a matter of expediency, it would I think be very unwise, to remove the protection of the State from the Cultivator recorded as hereditary in the Settlement. The Proprietor would at the present time, feeling all restriction removed, at once oust the old Cultivator, to the undoubted detriment of the land Revenue and his own injury, and it is very questionable whether he would ultimately be able to retrieve his loss. At the same time it is a hardship, that when with the increase of his family the Proprietor wants land, so as to reap by personal labor, the fruits of cultivation as well as the rent, the law leaves him no loop-hole, or means to effect this. Surely the right of the Proprietor is prior to that of the Cultivator of whatever status, and therefore after deliberation with the heads of proprietary bodies, a clause has been inserted into the administration paper, declaratory of the right of the Proprietor by regular suit in the Revenue Court, to redeem land from the Hereditary Cultivator, making for the latter the best arrangement he can. The court has still a veto in favor of the Cultivator, and can award compensation either from the common lands, or in cash. In Chuch, the application of a rigid adherence to the maintenance of Cultivator's occupancy, causes considerable prospective loss to the Revenue; a Proprietor wanting to build a well cannot do so very often, because one or more Hereditary Cultivators with whom he cannot make terms, are in the way. The clause is in consonance with old local usage. The Sikhs would often support a Proprietor in a case of the kind, and did not ordinarily interfere, excepting in cases were their revenue was jeopardized; generally speaking the Proprietor had plenary power over his Cultivators, a power which he often did not exert, because of the crushing weight laid upon him. This is a consideration which must operate favorably for the Cultivator, but not to the extent of placing him in a position more favored than that of the Proprietor. I trust, therefore, the clause may be allowed to stand as an expression of lex loci.

304. By far the greater number of cases litigated, resulted on the Cul-General Results as regards Cultivators. tivator being declared either Hereditary, or a Tenant at will. But a third class has crept in, founded on para 118 of the "Directions to Settlement Officers, North Western Provinces," and Mr. Cust's interpretation thereof, as laid down in his proposed Code of Proprietors and Tenant's Right—a most valuable and suggestive document, well worthy of careful study.

There have also been cases litigated relating to wells, in which it was found that there were three parties concerned, namely the Proprietor of the land, the builder of the well, and the Cultivator: the builder of the well paying cash to the Proprietor and taking grain from the Cultivator, but not cultivating himself. The principal point was whether the cultivator who paid in kind was an Hereditary Cultivator or not. If he was, then what was to become of the intermediate party. I decided that he should continue in his holding as heretofore paying rent to the Proprietor, and realizing grain from the Sub-cultivator. He is recorded a Châhdar Cultivator.

305. More important, in my opinion, than the status of Cultivators, is the question of Rent. Given the maximum rent the land can produce, leaving the Cultivator sufficient livelihood, the Proprietors need never wish to oust him, except in the cases mentioned in the preceding section.

The disputes regarding rent were not less fiercely fought out, than those relating to the status of Cultivators. Most cash paying Cultivators had not yielded to the Proprietor, any thing more than the Government demand and cesses, since annexation, and they were very unwilling to pay any thing further now. A compromise was effected, by which a certain small percentage was fixed on the Khewit, or apportionment of the Government demand, avowedly a very unsatisfactory way of settling the rent, but convenient for the time, as limiting rent to a small sum, beyond which under the circumstances it was not deemed expedient to go. Many cases were submitted to arbitration, and a rent fixed irrespective of the Revenue. This is called Chukota or Tuk, and is a far better mode of fixing the rent. In the absence of accurate knowledge of the productiveness of soils, the only resource left is to fall back upon the opinion of landed Proprietors and Cultivators, thoroughly conversant with the subject. The extent to which the two modes of payment of Rent in cash have been resorted to, can be gathered from the subjoined Statement, in which different classes of Cultivators are recorded with the amount of land cultivated and the rent paid, including that portion which is paid by the Proprietors to Government as Revenue. The result is that out of 8,10,429 \* \*See column 16 of Stateacres, the cultivators till 3,47,944 acres of land, on 1,03,195, ment of General Data for Assessment. Appendix. of which they pay cash rates. These cash rates are divided into 2 classes, namely rent paid on Khewut, with enhancement of proprietary fees by various percentages amounting to Rs. 84,451, and rent paid by mutual

consent of the parties on arbitration without any apparent relation to the Government demand, and primarily on the capacity of the land. It amounts to Rupees 62,722. The total of both kinds is Rupees 1,47,173. The total amount of proprietary profit included in the former sum is only Rupees 8,733, or a little more than 10 per cent. The lowest rate of percentage fixed is 1 anna per Rupee, or 6½ per cent: the highest, 8 annas or 50 per cent, the general range is from 2 to 4 annas per Rupee, or 12½ to 25 per cent respectively. In the second mode of adjustment of Rent, the parties have themselves come to an agreement, either by mutual consent or through arbitrators. The general result is exhibited, as it is impracticable without enormous labor to eliminate these statistics on contested cases only, and distinguish them from the whole Rent; and as it is, the compilation of this return, which will I trust be considered a useful and interesting one, has been a matter of considerable trouble and research.

It must be borne in mind that the question of Rent is in all countries in the world a most perplexing one, that it may be argued that during Sikh rule, the Government really took by far the largest portion of the Rent, and that of the remainder left, if any, it is very problematical whether it did not in fact remain with the Cultivator rather than with the Proprietor: this view seems to be corroborated by the fact of the Proprietor, having taken such very small fees from Cultivators, such as a seer or two per maund, &c. Therefore to come down on the Cultivator at this time with a heavy rent, would be considered a great hardship, would tempt him to relinguish his land in many cases, when the Proprietor could not do without him, and would certainly imperil the Government demand.

I conceive that a great step has been made in the right direction in fixing a rent at all, even at the lowest figure on Cultivators, who have not paid here-tofore during the period of Summary Settlement. In some Districts are Cultivators who pay no rent, further than the Government demands and cesses. In this and in the Jhelum Settlement, the foundation of which was laid by our valued Commissioner and Superintendent, Mr. Edward Thornton, now unfortunately no longer here to guide us with his advice and experience, a Proprietor is a Proprietor, and a Cultivator a Cultivator, and it will henceforth rest with future Administrators to see, that with the increase of material prosperity, the former is placed in possession of his full rights in the matter of rent, when levied in cash.

As regards rent paid in kind, it used to be the fashion to consider the golden rule to be the ultimate reduction of rent to cash rates.

I conceive it to be a great improvement, that of late years it appears to be acknowledged on all sides, that rent in kind is not so bad a thing

after all. If we know any thing of the real value of rent; if we could regulate the price of corn, if we could in every case weigh in scales the proportionate amount payable by the Cultivator to the Proprietary one year with another; we might then be able to fix cash rents in supercession of rents in kind. But the policy of the measure would even then be very doubtful. The Proprietors cling to grain payments with a tenacity impossible to overcome. It is therefore no small advance in our political economy, that we have at last adopted a policy of non-intervention in the matter. If both parties come forward and elect to pay cash rates, the petition is agreed to after a Summary enquiry, otherwise the old custom is allowed to stand. As a general rule, I think it will be found that the less interference we practice in the internal relations of the people among themselves the better. It is on these principles of late years that the Settlement has been carried on, and that cases of this class have been decided. It will be seen that of 3,47,944 acres of land cultivated by cultivators, 2,44,749 acres yield grain to the Proprietor, namely more than two-thirds—a result in this view of the case, highly satisfactory.



(137)
Statement of Cultivators, shewing the number and the mode in

		M	OQURRU.	RIDAR .	AND CE	AHDAR.	,			I	IEREDI	TARY	· .		
Number.					Rent.		in co-		Land	on which is paid	the Rent in		Rent.		in Co-
	Name of Tebseel.	Number of souls.	Land in acres.	On Khewut with Malikana.	Fixed by consent of parties.	Тотав.	Amount of Malikana in co-	Number of souls.	Cash.	Grain.	Total.	On Khewut with Malikana.	Fixed by consent of parties.	Total	Amount of malikans in
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		No.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Re.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rawulpindee,			•		٠		15,244	12,662	17,020	29,682	11,600	4,000 	   15,600 	1,0
2	Murree,	•••		•••	•••			5,132	1,794	1,090	2,884		2,050	2,050	•••
3	Kulioota,	516	485	685	825	1,010	61	13,846	10,955	2,085	13,040	13,934		13,934	1,4
4	Goojur Khan,	•••	•••		•••		ग्या	11,207	16,805	3,077	19,882	19,231	•••	19,231	1,8
5	Attock,	4,064	1,595	594	13,401	13,995	51	25,921	16,839	40,632	57,471	6,209	2 <b>6,6</b> 58	32,867	70
6	· Futtelijung,	556	1,037	927	Pov	927	81   	18,108	5, <b>4</b> 67	39,170	44,637	5,969	1,100	7,069	76
7	Pindec Gheb,	2,812	1,545	3,924	•••	3,924	499	16,036	4,525	36,924	41,449	4,643	<b></b>	4,643	50
	Total,	7,978	4,662	£,130	13,726	19,856	692	1,05,494	69,047	1,39,998	2,09,045	61,586	33,808	95,391	6,36

which Rent is paid, distributed over all the Tehseels.

		Νo	N-HERI	EDIT	ARY.		j				Тот	A L.			
	Land Rent	on whi	ch the d in	,	Rent.		in Col.			on which			Ren	t.	ana in
Number of souls.	Cash.	Grain.	Total.	On Khewut with Malikana.	Fixed by consent of parties.	Total.	Amount of malikana in 21.	Number of souls.	Cash.	Grain.	TOTAL	On Khewut with Malikana,	Fixed by consent of parties,	Total.	Amount of Malikana Column 29.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	$R_{s}$ ,	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,23 <b>3</b>	5,761	13,177	18,938	8,154	530	3,684	311	23,477	18,423	80,197	48,620	14,754	4,530	19,284	1,391
2,233	453	1,200	1,653	430	110	<b>5</b> 40	30	7,865	2,247	2,290	4,537	430	2,160	2,590	30
2,609	1,930	1,921	3,851	1,668	328	1,996	138	17,001	13,370	<b>4,</b> 006	17,876	16,287	653	16,940	1,630
5,027	6,808	6,849	13,657	7,512	420	7,932	732 732	16,234	23,613	9,926	33,539	26,748	420	27,163	2,583
.6,756	8,296	29,377 	37,673	1,215	12,500	13,715 	190	46,741	26,730	70,009	96,739	8,018	52,559	60,577	950
12,979	<b>5,</b> 109	25,598	30,707	2,230	1,200	<b>3,4</b> 30	228	31,643	11,613	64,768	76,381	9,126	2,300	11,426	1,077
4,961	1,129	26,629 	27,758	526	100	626	<b>6</b> 5	23,809	7,199	<b>63,</b> 553	70,752	9,093	100	9,193	1,072
52,798	29,486	104751	1,34,237	16,735	15,188	31,923	1,677	1,66,270	1,03,195	2,44,749	3,47,944	84,451	62,722	 1,47,173	8,733

- Class III. Claims of Proprietors against Cultivators for certain extra dues.

  Class III. Claims of Proprietors against Cultivators for certain extra dues.

  Class III. Claims of Proprietors against Cultivators for certain extra such as Buhoee Mohûssûlee; carriage of grain from the stack to the Proprietor's house; a rate on ploughs or fields, varying from 8 annas to ½ per annum; Bhoosa or fodder, sometimes a load per field called Bunna-bhar, sometimes a share equal in weight to the grain payment. In all these cases if it was proved that the due was taken, it was upheld for the future. A description of these dues belongs to the Tenures.
- Cases relating to heredirary Offices. Lumberdars. berdaree involving the management of the village or part thereof; to the office of Canoongo, or Pergunna Recorder; and to that of Village Accountant, or Putwarree.

Claims to the office of Lumberdar have been very numerous, amounting to 2,681. The office is very much prized, notwithstanding the number of Lumberdars existing, and the consequent small amount of Puchotra or remuneration they receive. The total number of Lumberdars is 3,915, the average Revenue they collect is, Rs. 186.

The decisions were in accordance with Financial Book Circular No. 67, of 1855; but it has been the aim to decrease as much as possible the number of Lumberdars, and whenever suitable opportunity offered, such as the death of a Lumberdar, his son was not elected as a matter of course, but only when it was considered advantageous for the well-being of the District.

- 308. There is a Canoongo in each Tehseel with the exception of Murree.

  Claims to the Office of Canoongo.

  In every Tehseel the post has been contested, but the old incumbents have been retained, with reference to the status of their families, the records they have preserved, &c. The appointment of Assistant Superintendents of Putwarees will afford employment to all the aspirants to the post.
  - 309. No such claims have been preferred. There has been such a de-Claims to the office of mand for men of this class, that all persons with claims to the office readily found admission.
- 310. The foregoing account embraces all the classes of disputes adjudisummary of Judicial cated during the course of Settlement. There may be shades of difference here and there; but I do not think any important class has been omitted. A detailed statement of the Judicial work

performed by the different officers entrusted with the Settlement, and their Assistants, is furnished in an Appendix.

The total result may be summarized as follows:-

				No. of Cases.
Boundary Disputes,	•••••	41****	*****	1,193
Claims to proprieta	ry right to	whole villages,	•••••	1,088
Ditto to plots of lan	d,	*****	•••••	24,998
Division of land,	•••••	*****	•••••	2,294
Rent-free investigati	0119,	•••••	*****	3,385
Disputes regarding Khewut),	allotmer	at of Revenue	(Tukrar	4,005
Appointment or rem	oval of Lu	mberdars, (litigat	ed),	2,681
Disputes regarding r	ights of C	ultivators,	411111	6,168
Magisterial cases,			3	18
Appeals,	•••••		*****	1,530
			Total,	47,420
Magisterial cases,			 	18

311. Over and above this Judicial work, there has been a mass of MisMiscellaneous business. cellaneous business, such as rules of practice, answers to inquiries from subordinate Courts, and other matters impossible to detail. Essides the preparation of statistics, and the Records of Rights, there were Rs. 25,431 miscellaneous matters of the kind, some of which related to measurements, and some to the subject now under review. The grand total entries of the business transacted, recorded in the ordinary periodical Statement, amounts to 79,483.

Notice of principal families. 312. I will now pass on, and notice the principal families, or groups of families in the District.

The Gukkhurs are undoubtedly the tribe to which most historical interest attaches in the District. I wish time and space admitted of more detail than I can attempt to enter into. They are mentioned as having resisted the irruptions of successive hordes of invaders with varied success. The account they give of themselves is as follows:—They say, they are descended from Khyr-Gowher, Khyanec, of the reigning family of Ispâhân. They claim to have conquered Thibet and Cashmeer, and to have held the latter province for a long time, until one of their Ancestors, Sool-

tai. Cabool, was driven out of it after the murder of his father Sooltan Roostum. Sooltan Cabool fled to Cabul. His son Gukkhur Shah, became a favorite of Sooltan Milmood Ghuzuuvee, and accompanied him in some of his invasions of the Punjab. In A. D. 995, Milmood gave Gukkhur Shah, the country between the Indus and the Jhelum. The Gukkhurs continued to rule this tract with varied fortune, paying a small tribute to the Moghul dynasty reigning at Dehli, until A. D. 1770, when the Sikhs conquered the country. They were easily subdued by the latter, after the defeat of their renowned Sooltan Moqurrib, who fell in the battle of Goojrat.

The present position of this tribe is as follows:—There are sixteen or seventeen Sub-divisions, of which the most noted are the Admâl and Sarungâl, names derived from their Sooltans, Adum, and Sarung. The tomb of the latter and his Sooltana is at Surae Rewat. The principal families are those of Sang (Forozal), Kunhettee, Munyanda Soohawa, Phurwala (Admal), and Mandla, Sydpoor (Sarungâl), and Nara. The Sang family has after considerable litigation retained almost all its possessions, and has a fine estate consisting of 7 villages, from which it takes rent in grain. This property is situated in the southern portion of Tehseel Goojur Khan. The principal man of this family is Mirza Khan, a very shrewd intelligent person. During Sikh Rule he enjoyed "Chuharoom", but this was confiscated owing to his complicity in Chuttur Sing's rebellion. He is now in receipt of an Enam of Rs. 200.

The Munyanda Sohawa family has also fared tolerably well. Its principal men are Fuzuldad Khan of Munyanda now a Deputy Inspector of Police, and Jaffar Khan of Sohawa. The Sohawa branch of this family enjoys an Enam in perpetuity of Rs. 230.

The Kunhettee family was formerly one of considerable importance. But they have now almost entirely lost their possessions, all that is left to them being a Talooqdaree allowance of small amount. One or two members of this family were Rissaldars in the Irregular Cavalry. They also served in the Police. They have now left the service, and are allowed small Enams. The principal men are Mirza Waris, and Mirza Azeemoolla.

The Phurwala Gukkhurs claimed 80 villages. They had been dispossessed for a long course of years, namely since the advent of Sikh Rule, and were unable to establish their claim to them. Some of them enjoy small pensions for service rendered at annexation, but without land to cultivate and without occupation, they are almost entirely destitute, and continually urge that without further support, they will be unable to maintain their increasing families. An increase to

their pensions appears to be very desirable, both as a matter of good policy, and appreciation of ancient title and good services at annexation.

Their principal man, Raja Hyatoolla Khan, alone enjoys a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum.

The Mandla family was one of great note, and was assigned Jageers of considerable extent by the Sikhs. At annexation Raja Shah Wullee Khan obtained a Jageer of Rs. 1,200. But his son Nadur Khan was a man of imperious and restless disposition, and he took advantage of a conspiracy which was then going on in a small section of the Sikh community. They pretended to have found the Peshora Sing an adopted son of Runjeet Sing, said to have been killed some years previously on his way from Attock to Lahore, or to have mysteriously disappeared, and attempted with the aid of some disaffected Gukkhurs and others, to raise the standard of revolt at Rawulpindee. The attempt as is well known, signally failed through the judicious and energetic management of Mr. Thornton, the Commissioner, who in pursuit of the rebel, Nadur Khan, was wounded in the neck. Nadur Khan was captured, and underwent the extreme penalty of the law.

The estates were confiscated, and the family is now dependent on the charity of Government.

Closely allied to his family are the Gukkhurs of Chuneyree, who in a covert manner favored the designs of Nadur Khan. Sooltan Khan of Chuneyree, who had placed his village in a state of defence, was ordered to live at Rawulpindee or South of the Trunk Road, and the restriction has not been removed.

The Sydpoor Gukkhurs did good service at annexation. They enjoy the rights of property in several villages, and are sufficiently well off though constantly agitating for more grants. The only thing I can recommend, is the continuance of the Jageer of Shah Wullee Khan to his male issue. It amounts to the small sum of Rs. 200 per annum, and every shadow of claim would disappear were the grant continued.

The other families of Gukkhurs need no detailed mention. They are generally located in the Tehseels of Rawulpindee, Kuhoota, and Goojur Khan. In some cases they are proprietors of whole or parts of villages, and in others of their holdings only. In but few instances have they been recorded cultivators. They number 7,402 souls, men, women and children, and pay a Revenue of Rs. 32,594.

They are a proud race, refuse to give their daughters in marriage to any other class than the Syuds: their "purda" is more strict, they only marry girls of the Suttee, Ghurwal, Dhoond and other "Sahoo" classes, and then only when they cannot make a suitable match among themselves. The term "Sahoo", is tantamount to our expression, "Gentle," as applied to descent. In general, if they marry a woman of lower caste, the issue does not succeed to property. In some instances, however, they give smaller shares to such progeny. Widows are not allowed to re-marry. They live unmarried apart, or with a near member of the husband's family.

Some of their principal men are very gentlemanly in their bearing, and shew unmistakably their high origin and breeding.

As agriculturists, they must be considered among the classes similar to the Syuds and others, who cannot carry agriculture to a high pitch of perfection. They are averse to labor with their own hands. They still cling to their traditions, and are looked up to in the District as men of high rank and position. In times of commotion, they would assuredly take the lead one way or the other. The Sikhs reduced them to the most abject poverty, with one or two exceptions, such as the Sang and Munyanda Gukkhurs.

The families requiring most attention on the part of the local authorities would be those of Phurwala, Mandla, Chuneyree, Munyanda, Sohawa, and Sang. The three former being in very uncomfortable and depressed circumstances, would naturally look to any change as likely to benefit them.

There is a considerable Gukkhur population in the Elaqa of Khanpoor in Huzara, bordering on this District. A notable difference in the way in which the Chiefs in that District and in this, have been treated is observable. There they have received large Jageers, and been made Honorary Magistrates; while here they have very small emoluments and no position—which is the right policy?

314. Next to the Gukkhurs naturally come the Junjoohas. There are only two or three families of this fine old tribe in the District, its home being in the neighboring one of Jehlum, to the report on which District by Mr. Arthur Brandreth, I must refer inquiry for its history and antecedents.

The Junjoohas occupy some villages in the vicinity of Rawulpindee, two or three villages in Tehscel Futteh Jung, a village in Tehscel Goojur Khan, and a few of them are scattered very sparsely in other localities in the Eastern por-

tion of the District. Some of them are called the Dhunyal Junjoohas, after the village of Dhumyal, and others Rumyal Junjoohas, after the village of Rumyal. They were originally Rajpoots, and retain some faint traces of having had a Hindoo origin in their marriage ceremony, as they generally feast Brahmins &c., on the occasion.

They enjoy Enams in perpetuity. These Enams were formerly distribubuted all over the clan in inappreciable shares; but a re distribution was made, by which ultimately the shares will revert to the principal men of the tribe. This was done with the sanction of Government, and the consent of the tribe.

The principal men of the clan are as follows:—Raja Jalâl, who lives at Jungul and enjoys a life Enam of 200 Rupees. He is now a very old man, and seldom or ever is seen out of his village.

Surfuraz Khan of Runyal is perhaps the most influential man of the tribe, a particularly shrewd and intelligent person, who has always shewn himself willing to be of service.

The clan does not number more than about 439 souls, and they pay about Rs, 3,110 Revenue. In 10 villages they are Proprietors and Managers; in 6 villages they are superior Proprietors, with whom the engagement has been made, and in 7 villages they are superior Proprietors, receiving only a Talooqdarce allowance, the engagements having been made with the village residents. All these cases were violently contested.

In a fourth class of villages, 5 in number, they are sharers with other classes in the Proprietorship and Management by Bhyachara tenure.

In 5 villages their claims were dismissed.

Their Enams amount to Rs. 935. They ordinarily refuse to give their daughters in marriage to any but Gukkhurs and Syuds, and though they intermarry with other castes, the issue does not in some cases inherit on equal terms.

They are not agriculturists, and do not make the most of their estates.

315. The Goleras are Awans. They live in a number of villages North

East of Rawulpindee, between the Grand Trunk Road and the Murree hills. They used to give the Sikhs much trouble and annoyance, until the famous General, Hurree Sing, came to their Elaqa,

blew some of them from guns, and dealt out summary punishment to others. They levied black mail on the Road South of the Margulla, and are one of the most marauding tribes in the District. Juffur Khan Golera, a man with one hand, of a daring spirit, was suspected of complicity in Nadur Khan's rebellion, was put in Jail, and died there shortly after. The clan is much reduced in numbers, having at present only 551 Souls. Their best man is Elahee Buksh.

They formerly held extensive Jageers, then Chuharooms, but were ultimately left without any provision, further than a cash allowance of 1,200 Rupees, and were dispossessed of all their Estates.

At the time their eases were decided, all our principles of adjudication favored the Resident Communities, formerly the Cultivators of the Goleras: the latter have consequently not been placed in so favorable a position as they probably would have occupied, had their claims been adjudicated later.

In 5 villages the Goleras have been declared Proprietors and Managers. In the rest, 18 in number, they have been declared Proprietors of their holdings, where they had Cultivators, and had been awarded a Talooqdarec allowance; and in a few villages they are share-holders on the Bhychara principle.

The Revenue they pay altogether is Rupecs 2,303.

They have no Jageers. Elahee Buksh has a small Maffee and Enam.

They used to be very indifferent agriculturists, and their Elaqa was almost a waste; of late years they have improved, and a marked change for the better has come over the whole aspect of the country.

as Revenue, are in the Tehscels of Rawulpindee, Goojur Khan, and Kuhoota, principally in Goojur Khan. The Boodhals declare they are descended from Alee who married Fatima, the daughter of the prophet; they ascribe their origin therefore to the same source as the Dhumyals. This appears prima facie to be doubtful, as the descendants of Alee are believed to be Syuds. The Boodhals are a fine race of men. One Boodhoo their ancester took service with the Gukkhurs, and his descendants have been called Boodhals ever since.

The adjudication of their rights resulted in their being recorded Proprietors and Malgoozars of 10 whole villages paying Rs. 3,780, and of shares in 26 villages, of which shares the Revenue amounts to Rs. 9,440.

None of the Boodhâls hold Jageers. Their principal men are Sirbulund Khan, generally called Surroo Khan of Burhkee Boodhal, Buhâwul Khan of Dora, and Hussoo Khan of Chountra. They have small Enams. The Boodhals are excellent agriculturists.

The Bhukrals are of Hindoo origin. They inhabit villages scattered chiefly in the Tehseels of Goojur Khan, and southern portion of Rawulpindee. They are also found in small numbers in Kuhoota and Futteh Jung. They are good agriculturists. They have few men of note or distinction. Chowdree Fyz Buksh of Siala, and Hyder Khan of Devi enjoy Enams.

The claims of the Bhukrals were chiefly against their cultivators and vice versa. Their tenures like those of the Boodhals are Bhyachara. In 9 villages they are sole proprietors and managers, and in 48 villages they hold shares or are in some instances only Proprietors of holdings—"Maliks Qubza."

318. The Adrelis are a family converted from Hindooism. They were formerly a powerful clan, but were almost annihilated by the Gukkhurs. They inhabit villages chiefly in the Tehseel of Goojer Khan.

The Adrehs have 7 villages in proprietary right, and shares or holdings in 29 villages on the Bhyachara tenure; they number 2,545 souls; they have no men of distinction. The Revenue paid by the Adrehs amounts to Rupees 5,462.

Jusgums of the Hill tract of Murree; they are mentioned here because their villages are situated in the plains in the Tehseels of Kuhoota, Goojur Khan, and Rawulpindee. They are good cultivators, and make the most of their properties. The wealthiest man of their tribe is Gama Khan of Tukal. He is an enterprizing man, and made money primarily as a Chowdree by carrying out the appraisement, and more recently by trade.

The claims of the Khootreels were not extensive or important. They have one village in proprietary right, and they are scattered in 28 villages as share-holders or Proprietors of holdings. Their total number is 1,357, and the Revenue they pay is Rupees 4,821.

The Goojurs and Awans are numerically among the most important classes in the District. But a detailed account of them is unnecessary, as they exist elsewhere, and are well known. Both classes are excellent Cultivators. In the statement of distribution of Revenue will be found their numbers, and the Revenue they pay on each description of tenure. They are scattered all over the District.

The principal men of the Goojur tribe, are Chowdree Sudeeq of Moosa Koodlutthee in Chuch, whose father was a man of note under the Sikh administration, he has an Enam; and Fyz Buksh of Phullakur in Tehseel Kuhootu; he also has a fine property and an Enam. Meean Kootub, of Meean Ahmeda, is also a respectable person, and receives an Enam.

There are few men of note among the Awans, Sirfuraz Khan of Jund Boogdyal, Sumundur Khan of Surwala, and Mehrun of Butto, Mehndoo Khan of Chihan, Elaqa Sohan, and Suttar of Bhullur Jogee, Elaqa Hurroh. In the Western portion of the District are Zumeendars, who may be mentioned as among the most prominent.

The claims of the Goojurs and Awans were principally against the Khutturs in the Western portion of the District. They were generally dismissed on account of long dispossession. These two classes are too much scattered, to enable me to state without more labor than the result would be worth, the number of villages they hold in proprietary right, and other particulars noted in the sketch of other tribes of more political importance.

They are probably the worst agriculturists known. But they have enormous influence. They are scattered all over the District, number 5,958, and pay Revenue to the extent of Rs. 18,909.

Their most influential families are those of Bhuttyote of Zyarut, and Dhoollian in Pindee Gheb; they have Mooreeds or disciples not only in this but in other Districts. The Peers of Dhoollian and Zyarut are said to have disciples Trans Indus, and even in Cabut. In Tehseel Rawulpindee, the most important are those of Jhung, who exercise a religious sway over the Mahomedan population along the base of the Murree mountains. The Syuds of Shah Alla Ditta, and of Dheree Shahan have also extensive dealings, and are much respected by the people on both sides of the Margulla. In Elaqa Kullur, Tehseel Kuhoota, the principal Syuds are those of Kullur. The hill tribes consult the Peers of Plassee in Huzara. The people of Chuch pay great reverence to the Akhoond of Swat, who now and then issues has fiat on social and religious questions.

Most of these Synds have Jageers and emoluments, and it is good policy to keep them up; in some cases such as the Peers of Dhoollian, and those of Jhung, some further reference appears to be desirable, and will be separately made.

- 322. The Moghuls are chiefly in the Tehseel of Rawulpindee. Their principal man is Khoda Buksh, son of Gholam Hoossein, a very much respected and influential Chowdree, who died 2 or 3 years ago. Khoda Buksh has an Euam. There are also a few Moghuls in Tehseel Attock. The Moghuls have been located in this District for a long period. They number 2,767 souls, and pay Rupees 6,680 in Revenue. They are good agriculturists.
- 323. The Rajpoots originally came from Hindoostan, and were converted from Hindooism. Exclusive of the Jodrehs separately mentioned, the Rajpoots are 10,474 in number, and pay Revenue to the extent of Rupces 29,567.

An important branch of the Rajpoots is the family of Ghor, which will be separately mentioned when the Jodrehs are noticed.

Exclusive of this family, the Rajpoots have few men of note. The principal head-men known to me are Mirza Roosmut of Mujhota in Tehscel Goojur Khan; and Nadoo Khan of Dhunda in Tehscel Futteh Jung. The both receive Enams.

Both Moghuls and Rajpoots hold, generally speaking, under the Bhyachara tenure.

323½. For information as to the number and location of, and amount Mana, Bhutt, Koreishee, Puracha, Sonar, Buloch, Mullah, Bildar, Furrash, Shekh, Bingiara, Fugeer, Brihmun, Khuttre, Bhabra, Kullal, Mulliar, Kumeens.

of Revenue paid by the different classes marginally noted, I must beg reference to the table already alluded to, and supplied in para. 301.

These classes are generally much scattered. They are ordinarily Proprietors of shares of villages, or of holdings.

Among the Purachas, Mahomed Azum of Hajee Shah in Chuch, is a respectable Chowdhree. He has served as a Thannadar under the old Police system, and enjoys a small rent-free tenure, and an Enam.

Of the Mullal community, it is necessary to notice the boatmen of Attock, who enjoy the village of Mullal in perpetual rent-free grant. They are a most useful and hard-working set of men.

The Bildars are also called Odh-walas, and besides agriculture excavate and carry stone. The public works department is much indebted to this class of men, and their indefatigable donkies. Many public buildings are constructed of stone.

Among the Shekh class must be noticed the Cancongoes of Chuch. They have several whole villages in proprietary right. They are a most litigious set of men, and have contested many properties. Their chief men are Sadoola Khan and Fyzoolla, brothers of Sama. Sadoolla Khan was useful at annexation, and enjoys a rent-free tenure, a pension, and an Enam. Of the two, Fy coolla Khan is the most clever. The Canoongoes furnished a great number of writers to the Courts, but from their want of truthfulness and principle, they have nearly all been dismissed, and otherwise punished.

The Brahmins have either acquired property by being located by the Sikh Kardars, or by purchase, or by prescriptive right, and the same may be said of the other classes not specially noticed. Regarding the admission of kumeens, or classes of artizans and low castes to proprietary right, there has been much discussion; and it has been sought, I believe, in a neighbouring district, to remedy what was considered an evil. But I am convinced that in this district, the evil, if it be one, was unavoidable. It was impossible to admit any class distinction in judicial investigations. In many cases they were freely admitted to be Proprietors by the voice of the country, in others they had purchased land, in others again they stood on precisely the same footing as other classes, to whom by prescription, ownership was of right conceded. Would it have been just in one case to admit a claim, and caeteris paribus on the ground of caste to reject it in another? The Kumeens pay Rs- 2,389 on whole villages in their possession, seven in number; and Rs. 13,785 on shares and holdings.

324. At No. 24 of the List of proprietary classes given in para. 301, is Zumeendars. Mixed one called Zumeendars, consisting of 163 Sub-divisions. It is the most numerous. If a land-holder be asked what class a person belongs to, he will generally say "Sahoo," or Zumeendar, and though he will ordinarily name the particular class in the former, he is seldom able to do so in regard to the latter. These classes thus grouped together are most numerous in the Eastern portion of the district. They are agriculturists par excellence, and bestow much labor on their lands. Their number is 58,992, and they pay Rupees 1,42,604.

The principal men from among these classes who have received the distinction of Enams, and are men of influence and respectibility are the following:—

Chowdhree Hust of Turlace, Tehseel Rawulpindee; Moqurrub of Gooliana, Tehseel Goojur Khan; Azeemoolla of Dehra Khalsa, Tehseel Kuhoota; Noorkhan of Toorkwal, Tehseel Goojur Khan; Chowdhree Shumush of Milira, Tehseel Goojur Khan; Fyz Tulub of Durkallee, Tehseel Kuhoota; Ursulla Khan of Kotha, Tehseel Rawulpindee.

The foregoing classes form the proprietary bodies, chiefly of the eastern plains portion of the district. They have been described separately from those occupying the Western, and those inhabiting the Hilly parts of the district. Their customs have nothing special entitling them to description.

The western part is peopled by classes of Afghans, Khutturs, Jodiehs, Ghebas, and Alpials, all of which deserve separate notice.

325. The Afghans also called Puthans occupy the valley of Chuch, and that of Boorhan in the North Western, and the Elaqa of Mokhud in the South Western portions of the district. Their ancestors appear to have come into the district during the period of Mihmood Ghuzuuvee's invasions. That part of the country was then being slowly reclaimed from the River Indus. The word Chuch is said to be derived from Chech, in Pushtoo an island or swamp. The present Puthans occupying Chuch ousted the Dilazaqs, who retired to Huzara. They exist in only 2 or 3 villages.

These Puthans are a fine race, and excellent agriculturists. They speak Pushtoo among themselves, but are not generally well acquainted with the language of the Country. There are several Sub-divisions, the Sirkanee Mutthunee, Ulleezye Vurding, and Ghoorghoost in Chuch; the Ulleezye in Boorhan, and the Saghree in Mokhud. The sub-divisions of clans or families are known by the final "zye" or "kheyl," such as Nussozye, and Khan-kheyl. The Mokhud Puthans came later, ousting the Sussowlee Awans.

The Puthans of Chuch and Boorhan pay a handsome Revenue, and own a considerable number of villages. The assessment of Mokhud is low, but the tract is barren, and at the extremity of the District. The Chuch cases have generally been the most difficult to investigate and decide in the District, owing to the peculiarity of the tenures. The class of cases adjudicated have ordinarily

been disputes regarding shares of land and rent: not less than 5,000 cases have been decided. The Puthans are very litigious and sharp; their Elaqa requires a first-rate Revenue Officer.

The principal men are Luteef Khan, Oomurzye of Mullik-mala of the Sirkanee family; Meer Alum Khan Ghoorghoosht of Ghoorghooshtee; Nadur Khan of Sirwana, of the Alleezyee tribe; and Bostan Khan, Vurdug, of Nurtopa.

Sher Mohomed Khan Ullcezye, and Feroz Khan Ulleezye are the chief men of Boorhan.

Gholam Mahomed Khan, Saghree, is the chief of Mokhud. He enjoys a Chuharoom of Rs. 998 in this District in perpetuity, besides emoluments in the Kohat District. He is a man of considerable influence.

The Puthans number altogether 5,200 Souls, pay Rs. 68,251 to Government yearly, and own 56 villages in Chuch, 9 villages in Boorhan, and 7 villages in Mookhud. They have also shares in a few other villages.

In custom and manners they assimilate with the Eusofzyees; but it is said that by intermarriage with families of other tribes in this district, they have lost considerably in the estimation of the Trans Indus Puthans.

राष्ट्राधिक समूच

Among the men of note living in Chueh is Mullik Feroz, a native gentleman of the Awan Tribe. He performed excellent services under Major Nicholson in 1848, served several years as Tehsceldar, enjoys a Jageer in perpetuity of Rs 2,202, and a life grant on retirement from the public service of Rupees 400.

326. The Khutters say, they derive their name from one Khutter Khan; a resident of Bagh Nilah, in his days a large city. They call themselves Awans, and say they came to the country with Sooltan Mihmood Ghuznuvee; but one or two of their customs relating to marriage seem to point to their having been of Hindoo origin. They may have been converted to Mahomedanism during one of the Sooltan's invasions.

Khutter Khan had six sons, who spread themselves over the Khatur Elaqa:—

- Surroo Khan. Built Sirhal, his descendants are called Sirhals, and are found in Pindee Sirhal, Bilitur, Jhung, Billol, Feroz Shalico, &c.
- Feroz Khan. Went to Futteh Jhung; his descendants are called Ferozal, The Khutters of Futteh Jhung, the Dreg, and the Wah families are Ferozals, so also the Oosman Khatur branch.
- Jund Khan. Went to Jundal; and his descendants peopled that Elaqa; the Nara Khutters are called Runeals, from a descendant of Jund Khan; and those of the large villages, Nutthyal, Thuttha, Domel, Bissal, are called Jundals. The Khutters of Gukkhur are also Runeals.
- Ecssa Khan's descendants are called Eossial; they are found in Chooc Ghuriala, Dheer Kote, &c.
- Billoo Khan's descendants are in Birrota, and other villages between Bagh Nilab and Attock, and are called Bilwal.

Meera Khan's descendants are in Surai Khurbooza.

The large tract they thus occupied was formerly tenanted by Awans and Goojurs, whom the Khutters dispossessed, and the tract took the name of Khatur. It extends from the Indus to within a few miles of Rawulpindee, West and East, and from Oosman Khatur to the Khyrce Moorut, North and South.

The Khutters intermarried with the Khuttucks, and thus acquired further power in the Elaqa, and they remained on good terms with the Sikhs, who allowed the principal families to retain their Chuharooms.

There are now two principal families, namely that of Futteh Khan and Sher Khan Dreg, brothers; and their first Cousins Nawab Khan and Kurum Khan, brothers.

Futteh Khan enjoys annually 1,720, Rs. in Jageer, Rs. 474 in Chuharoom, and has proprietary rights in 10 whole villages, and shares of villages to the extent of Rs. 4,517. Sher Khan enjoys 477 Rs. as Chuharoom, and a Malgoozaree of 747. The total Malgoozaree of the 2 brothers who manage jointly, is Rs. 5,264. Nawab Khan and Kurum Khan have a Jageer of 300 Rs. and proprietary right in 8 villages paying Rs. 2,845; of these, 3 are whole villages.

The two families are opposed to each other; the whole property was violently contested, and a division of interests was effected between Futteh Khan, and Sher Khan on one side, and Nowab Khan and Kurum Khan on the other. The other families of some note are the Wah family, of whom Hyat Khan formerly General Nicholson's Aide-de-camp, and now an Extra Assistant Commissioner, a young man of great promise, and his half brother Buhadur Khan, a Deputy Inspector General of Police, are the most note-worthy persons; the Futteh Jung family, one of great celebrity, but somewhat decayed of which Ata Mahomed Khan, Gholam Mahomed Khan, and Miss of Khan, are the principal men, enjoying Enams and Jageers of small amount; the Oosman Khatur family, of whom Sher Khan is the best man, and as to the others of less note, space will not admit of their being mentioned in detail.

The Khutters enjoy an unenviable notoriety in regard to crime. The tract has always been one in which heavy crime has flourished; they are bad agriculturists, extravagant in their habits, keep hawks and horses, and are often backward in paying their Revenue. They generally collect the rents in kind.

They do not allow daughters to inherit, excepting in cases of intermarriage with members of the family, and even then only for some special reason. Intermarriage in the Dreg family has been carried to such an extent, as to be traceable in the degeneracy of its present members. Futteh Khan is a broken down man, and I fear none of his sons hold out a prospect of being even moderately respectable. Nowab Khan may turn out well, and in that case it would be a good plan on Futteh Khan's death, to transfer some part of his life Jageer to Nawab Khan, and acknowledge him Chief of the clan. He is a young man, but by far the most respectable of the set.

The total number of Khutturs amounts at present at present to 7,860 Souls, and the Revenue they pay, to 52,205 Rupees. The result of the investigations into the proprietary rights of the Khutturs has been, that they are recorded Proprietors of about 80 villages; in 6 they are Proprietors and Managers, but some classes are recorded inferior Proprietors; in 11 they share the management with other classes; in 4 they are only Proprietors of holdings; and in 4 they are Proprietors of holdings and receive a Talooqdaree allowance; in one village they receive Talooqdaree only; and in nine villages their claims were dismissed.

327. Omitted in the foregoing notice, is the Qazee of Gondul, Fuzl AhTuzul Ahmud, Qazee of mud, a native gentleman of Khutter descent, living in the Chuch tract. He is now an old man of considerable influence, both Cis and Trans Indus, very much respected and looked up to. He has a Jageer of Rupees 900, and a Malgoozaree of Rupees 300 in this District. He also enjoys a Jageer in the Peshawur District. His sorrow is, that he inconsiderately admitted his relatives to shares in the Jageer, which are now gradually

lapsing as each member of his family dies. His son is a very deserving young man, and I think the family well worthy of future consideration, both on account of its influence, and the services rendered during the war resulting in annexation.

Ghebas have been transferred to Futteh Jung, on the formation of the new fiscal jurisdiction. They are of Rajpoot origin. Nothing is known of their ancient history, except that they came from Hindoostan some centuries ago, and were converted to Mahomedanism probably about the time of the Arab Invasion.

The Jodrehs are divided into four branches, the Mulliks of Pindee Glieb and their relatives; the families of Dundee and Lungurial; the family of Khoonda; that of Kumulial; and a few scattered members.

These Jodrehs are fine spirited fellows, delight in field sports, have horses and hawks, are often brawlers, and are ever ready to turn out and fight out their grievances, formerly with swords, and now with the more humble weapons of sticks and stones. The Khoonda branch are perhaps the best specimens of the race; they, and indeed all of them are an independent set, and gave the Sikh Kardars no rest, and when at last one Government Agent was a little too nice in his calculations of the Revenue, they murdered him. They pay a comparatively light Revenuc, and even that, some of them the Dundee Lungurial family for instance, find it not always easy to pay. They, the Ghebas, Alpials, and Khutturs are divided into two large factions, and they love to relate the bloody fights, the surprizes, the murders (Khoon), the retaliations of their border warfare. The wounds inflicted are not yet healed, but will no doubt be so in time. I already observe a considerable change in the tone and temper of these people towards each other. They take rent in kind almost universally, the only exceptions being well lands, and villages in which during the minority of the chiefs or owing to the lapse of a Jageer, cash rates were introduced. Their marriage rites are those of the principal Mahomedan tribes. They intermarry with the Rajpoots of Khor, the Ghebas, and the Awans.

329. Their principal family is that of the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb, forRights of the Mulliks of merly one of the greatest importance in the District. The great grand father of the Mulliks, Mullik Amanut, was a man of great power and influence. He had the lease of the whole of Pindee Gheb, Hasil Bhyrowal, Tullagung, and other Elaque of the Jhelum District; and was an independent chief until the Sikhs subjugated the country, and gave him this lease for the nominal sum of Rupees 6,900. He was succeeded by his son, Mul-

lik Nowab, who rebelled against the Sikhs, and died in exile. Mullik Gholam Mahomed succeeded to his brother, Mullik Nowab, and made terms with the Sikhs, who gave him the lease of Elaqa Seel and Bala-gheb, &c., associating with him Rae Mahomed Khan of Kote. He was allowed a Chuharoom in Elaqu Seel, and Rae Mahomed Khan a fourth share of the collections in Elaqu Cheb. Gholam Mahomed Khan was killed by Rae Mahomed Khan at Umritsur, and succeeded by his son Mullik Allayar, a man of loose habits, who contented himself with his Chuharoom, and did not interfere with the management of his ancestral estates, comprizing the whole of Elaqa Seel. Mullik Allayar died shortly after annexation in the enjoyment of the Chuharoom, or fourth part of the Revenue, refusing to undertake the direct management of the estates.

The present Mulliks, Aoleea Khan and Futteh Khan were left minors. The eldest not long ago married the daughter of Sirdar Futteh Khan of Kote, and the heads of the two factions have thus become united. The case of the Mulliks very soon came under consideration. Mr Edward Thornton, then Commissioner of the Division, reported their case to Government. He considered them in the light of Superior Proprietors, entitled to Talooqdaree allowance. He therefore made the engagements for the Revenue with the Proprietors, and allowed the Mulliks a Tallooqdaree allowance of 10 per cent. on the revenue, according to the rules obtaining in the North Western Provinces. But inasmuch as they and their ancestors since Mullik Nawab, had been in receipt of a proprietary profit of one-fourth of the whole proceeds, when the rent was collected in kind; or by appraisement of the standing crop; or of the lease when it existed, Mr. Thornton proposed to Government to allow them 15 per cent. out of the Government demand or Revenue, this arrangement commencing whenever the detailed settlement was made, and ending with their lives. Meanwhile, they were to continue in the enjoyment of the whole Chuharoom out of the Revenue. These views were accepted, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government. As however, they have prayed for a reconsideration of their case, on the ground but they are in reality owners of the whole Elaqu, and that if they cannot as they wish be made Proprietors of the villages composing it, and allowed to manage them themselves, as they conceive they ought, still they should be allowed to retain their Chuharooms intact as heretofore—heritable and transferable property descending to their posterity. The case has been referred to Government on these grounds, and permission granted to re-open it. Detailed investigations were made in the case of each village, and the result attained has been separately reported to Government for confirmation; sanction has also been solicited to make the grant of 15 per cent. on the revenue perpetual, in those villages of which the Mulliks have not obtained the direct management and ownership.

The total result may be epitomized as follows. Want of space does not admit of my entering into detail as to the grounds of decision.

The villages composing the patrimony of the Pindee Gheb Chiefs, have been divided into four classes:—

- I. Those of which they had the management before the detailed settlement, or held in Jageer.
- II. Those in which from the circumstances of each case, it was possible to transfer the management to the Chiefs.
- III. Those in which it is proposed to increase the Talooqdarce allowance from 10 to 15 per cent, leaving the management with the village communities.
- IV. Those consisting of villages held by collaterals of the Mullicks, in which the old arrangements are maintained.

In the first, they have retained possession. In the second, they have obtained it; in the third, the allowance has been raised; and in the fourth, the old arrangements have stood. By these decisions if approved by Government, the position of the Mulliks will be greatly improved; and they will be able to maintain their position.

The number of villages adjudicated amounts to 30, and the Revenue payable by the Chiefs alone to Rs. 9,104; their Enams in lieu of Chuharoom at 15 per Cent on the Revenue to Rs. 3,313; their Talooqdaree allowance to Rs. 1,797. In 12 whole villages paying Rs. 8,767, they are recorded unconditional Proprietors and Managers; and in two they are Proprietors of one-fourth and pay Rs. 258. In the case of 22 villages, the claims of the Mulliks were dismissed.

- The Family of Dun. Pindee Gheb. They used to enjoy the Chuharoom until in A. D. 1854 it was confiscated on the ground, that it was not clear whether they or the Mulliks were cutitled to it. In the recent adjudication of the Chuharoom question, the Dundee Lungurial family have been treated on equal terms with other families receiving Chuharoom. They manage 11 villages, paying a Revenue of Rupees 3,516. Their principal men are, Unwur Khan, Serfuraz Khan, Sooltan Mahomed son of Nawab Khan recently deceased, and Allayar Khan.
- 331. The Khoonda family are in possession of the whole Elaqa of The Family of Khoonda, consisting of 19 villages paying Rs. 3,985. The Revenue paid by both these families is exceedingly light,

in consideration of the resumption of the Chuharoom. Their principal men are Mullik Ahmed, and Mullik Sher Jung, Mullik Abdoolla, and Mullik Lal. Enams have been proposed for them instead of Chuharoom.

332. The Kumulial men are in possession of 6 villages, and pay Rs.

The Family of Kumu.

3,495. They are a numerous body. Their headmen are,
Mulliks Shera and Mullik Mowas, son of Mulliks Serwur
who had recently died—both are men of considerable influence in the Elaga.

The Jodrehs occupy 67 villages, number altogether 2,747 souls, and pay Rupees 28,018. The Elaqa of Seel is fairly assessed, but the assessment of the other Elaqas is somewhat light, on account of the Chuharoom which has been resumed, while in Seel it has been maintained in the case of the Chiefs under another name.

3323. This Chuharoom or fourth part of the Revenue, was proved to Chuharoom Tenures in be nothing further than a proprietary profit, which when Pindee Cheb: (fiscal asthe Summary Settlement was made, was mis-understood and considered to be an alienation of the Revenue. When the Sikhs took the management of the revenue of this part of the country, they collected it by appraisement of the standing crop, and took all they could; but inasmuch as the Jodrehs, the Ghebas, and the Khar family, did not cultivate themselves, and were therefore under Sikh management left entirely destitute, a Chuharoom or fourth part of the proceeds was given to them by the Sikhs. On one or two occasions, leases were given to the resident communities, but these were not acted up to more than for a year at a time, and the Chuharooms were still given. When therefore our assessments were made on terms, leaving fair, and even ample profits, and the engagements given to the Jodrehs, Ghebas, and others, recipients of the Chuharooms, this item should have been considered to form part of their profits, and not an alienation of the Government demand. At the detailed Settlement, this principle was fully explained to the people, and the case was reported to Government for orders, with a recommendation that the Chuharoom be resumed, and Enams to the principal mon granted instead. liarity of this Chuharoom, was that it was not collected with the Revenue, but remained in the pockets of the Proprietors in the ratio of their shares, often in fractions of Rupees, because each Proprietor collected his rents in kind, and paid to the Lumberdar the net amount of Revenue due after deducting his share of the Chuharoom. The case it will be seen was different from that of the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb, who had nothing to depend on but the Chuharoom.

333. The family of Khor above alluded to, are Rajpoots of the Chihan.

Sub-division, and occupy 4 villages lying West of Kumulial. They are a clannish set of men, and assimilate with the Jodrehs. They are not very numerous and pay Rs. 1,775. Their principal men are Mullik Moghul, and Mullik Itbar, who will both receive Enams in lieu of the lost Chuharoom.

Nearly all these Estates have been litigated, and have resulted generally in leaving present possession undisturbed.

that they came from Hindoostan. The Hereditary Recorders or Canoongoes state, they are descendants of ono Gehoo, whence they are called Ghebas. There are also other tales assigning to them the same origin as that of the Khewras, now Cultivators in the tract. But these stories are of little importance.

The Ghebas are a fine hardy race of men, full of fire and energy, not addicted to Crime, though their readiness to resent insult or injury real or imagined—witness the case described in the first Chapter—or join in hand in hand fight for their rights in land; and their factions with the Jodrehs and Alpials are notorious.

They all enjoyed Chuharooms. These tenures have been described in the notice on the Jodrehs, and the result of their disposal has been the same.

The Ghobas are generally good, though extravagant land-holders, cultivate but little themselves, collect the rents in kind, and pay the Revenue which is very light, punctually.

Sirdar Futtha Khan Gheba of Kote. A man of remarkable character, he has managed by rendering service at the right time, when his hatred of the Sikhs prompted him to do so, to gain a great name for loyalty to the British Government, a character which he upheld without much temptation to a contrary course, during the Mutinies. He is a very strict Mahomedan, and lives a simple, unostentatious life. He has no male issue, and bas adopted his Nephew with the consent of the Government: his perpetual Jageers will descend to him. He exercises a strict control over his Establishment. His management of his Stable of his mounted followers, all dressed in scarlet tunics, taught cavalry precision in their movements, and instructed in the use of the Lance and Sword; his mode

of transacting business with his agents and cultivators; his liberality in making advances to the latter, and his stern exaction of re-payment, all these and other traits, stamp his character with a force more European than Native. His influence in the District is very great, and his name universally respected. In troublous times he would be a dangerous enemy.

His Jageers amount to Rs. 4,381, of which 2,574 are perpetual. This sum includes Chuharoom. His malgoozaree is Rupees 2,514, besides his Jageers. The number of his villages is eleven, he has shares in seven others. They are large Estates with much improvable lands.

the persons who killed Futteh Khan's father in the fort of Bag, as described in the Chapter on Assessments. He is a straight forward, blunt, honest Zemindar, the ambition of whose life it is to be considered on a par with Sirdar Futteh Khan. The latter, in revenge for the murder of his father, annihilated Booddha Khans' family, leaving only the latter and his grand Nephew. It is fair to Booddha Khan to say, that though the murder of Mahomed Khan was a dastardly act, yet it was in retaliation for the homicide of Gholam Mahomed Khan, Chief of Pindeo Gheb, whom Mahomed Khan had slain, after one of Runjeet Sing's Durbars at Umritsur.

Booddha Khan has a Jageer of Rs. 500 in perpetuity, an Enam in lieu of Chuharoom of 200, and a life Enam of Rs. 30. His malgoozaree amounts to Rupees 800.

337. There are other important families, such as the Dhoornal, Tajabara, Other families of Ghebas. and others, but the subject would carry me too far. The principal men, who may be casually mentioned, are Mihr Khan of Dhoornal, Lal Khan and Allayar Khan of Majheea, Jehan Khan of Shihr Rae Sadoolla, and Tora Khan son of Hyat Khan recently deceased, of Mukadur.

All the Ghebas number 1,376 souls, and pay a Revenue of Rupees 18,505. They own 50 whole villages, and shares in 3 others.

338. The Alpials are a fine race of men, inhabiting the Chountra Elaqa in Tehseel Futteh Jung. They are of Rajpoot origin.

They are good agriculturists. In party politics they are divided into two parties known throughout Pindee Gheb.

339. Their principal man is Chowdhree Sher Khan of Chukkree, who Chowdhree Sher Khan has always been forward in rendering service to the State. His personal land property is not large, owing to its division with his relatives. He enjoys a Jageer of Rupees 750, of which Rupees 500 are in perpetuity, and a life pension of Rupees 250. Chowdhree Sher Khan is an enemy of Sirdar Futteh Khan, and a partisan of Boodha Mullal; his brother, Chowdhree Tora, a man of note was killed by the Ghebas. Hakim Khan of Sehal, and Almed Khan of Rae-ka-mihra, are also head-men in receipt of Enams.

The Alpials are Proprietors of nine whole villages, and of shares in 29 villages. The Revenue they pay is Rupees 20,657. They are 7,634 in number.

There now remain only the hill tribes of Murree, and of the upper part of Kuhoota formerly forming part of Huzara, to notice.

The Ghurwals are said to be descended from Peer-kala, a son of Raja Mull, the ancestor of the Junjoohas. This Peer-kala came to these hills, married a lady by name Rance Kahoo, and named the Elaqa in which he settled after her, Kahroo, whence Kahrwals, or corrupted Ghurwals. They are a numerous and important clan, living in a picturesque country.

There was a great deal of litigation regarding proprietary rights in this Elaqa. The Sikhs had dispossessed the principal Ghurwals, who sought to re-establish their claims. I extremely regret that more could not be done for them, than was done. Most of their claims were barred by long dispossession.

They have now 12 whole villages, and shares in 72. They pay Rs. 22,596, and are 5,425 in number.

There are several influential men in this clan. The ancestors of Rae Futtohdeen of Ser.

Futtehdeen of Ser, were in possession of a Jageer granted to them by the Gukkhurs, of which the Sikhs dispossessed them, but subsequently they restored it in consequence of one of the Kardars forming a friendship with one of the family. This Jageer was confirmed by the British Government: Rae Futtehdeen has recently died. A portion of his Jageer of Rs. 500 lapses to Government. The Revenue his son pays is 470, and he receives a talooqdaree of 115 Rupces on 5 villages.

Bakur Khan of Mutor is a man who has always been of service. Whatever he has been asked to do, he has done well and cheerfully, and having a good deal of influence, he has been of great use in his Elaqa. He has a Jageer of Rs. 250, and an Enam of Rs. 60, possesses 5 whole villages of which the Revenue is Rs. 444, and a Talooqdaree allowance in 10 villages amounting to Rs. 140.

Ullee Shere Khan Doolal, a branch of the Ghurwals, is also an influential man, and has a share in a Jageer of Rs. 1,400, enjoyed by the numerous family to which he belongs. He has also a whole village of which he alone enjoys the income.

Roshoo Khan Ghurwal of Mihra, is a respectable Zumeendar, and has a Talooqdaree allowance in 2 villages.

Nearly all the Ghurwâl villages were the subject of dispute.

341. The Junhals and Hudwals are two rival clans, almost numerically The Junhals and Hudwals. The Hudwals are numerous and powerful in the Trans Jhelum Territories, belonging to the Ruler of Cashmeer. The Junhals were nearly all destroyed by the Gukkhurs. They live on the banks of the Jhelum in a beautiful country. They are good agriculturists.

Their cases were not numerous. The Junhals are recorded Proprietors of 7 villages, and have shares in 2: the Hudwals have shares in five. They number altogether 695 Souls, and pay Rs. 2,238.

The chief of the Junhals is Hafeezoolla Khan. He is one of the most respectable and useful men in the district, and has always been anxious to do service. His son is a very promising young man, and has learnt to read and write. Hafeezoolla Khan has a Jageer of Rs. 240, and an Enam of 58. Hyder Khan of Khullol a relative of Hafeezoolla Khan, is also a good man, and has an Enam of Rs. 40.

Both Bakur Khan Ghutmal and Hafeezoolla Khan enter heartily into any scheme for improving their Elaqas. They have been most useful in making roads, having rendered service of no common kind, with an intelligence and zeal worthy of the distinction of a Khillut. They also take care of the timber in their Elaqa, especially the Toon trees, and have sown some stillingia seed, they will no doubt be very useful in the introduction of tea, and potatoes, and other new staples.

342. The Dhoonds and Suttees are the two most powerful tribes in Dhoonds, Suttees, and Jusgums. the hills. The former have already been noticed in the Chapter on Assessments. The latter occupy the southern

part of the Murree hills, the former generally the upper. The Dhoonds, Jusgums, and Khootreels (already mentioned), claim descent from an Ancestor of the Prophet, Abdool Munaaf. The tract is said to have come into their possession during Gukkhur Rule, when one Zubbair, a descendant of Mahomed, came from Arabia, and settled near Kuhoota. The Suttees claim descent from Nowsherwân; the popular legend assigns to them a different origin, not so flattering to their self-love. It runs thus:—

A child, the issue of a Dhoond (believed to be a Hindoo, Koolloo Rae) by a slave girl coming from the East, Trans Jhelum, was born in transit at the foot of the Nurrh mountain, where it was abandoned by its parents who had lost their way; it was found alive by a fabulous Brahmin three days afterwards, and called Sut (penance), whence Suttee. This marvelous child became in process of time the ancestor of the Suttees. This story may have been invented in malice against the Suttees, for they are the enemies of the Dhoonds, but thinking it rather good in regard to their penitential origin, I have ventured to insert it for what it is worth.

I think it very much more likely that they and the Dhoonds sprang from old Hindoo Tribes converted from Hindooism, than that they should be the descendants of the heroes they describe. Certainly nothing of the heroic appeared in their resistance to Maharaja Goolab Sing, or in their still-born attempt at insurrection at Murrec.

They are however important, especially from their connection with the people of Huzara.

Their present position as regards proprietary rights is as follows. Much contention did not arise, and it is a remarkable feature of these clans, that they prefer managing their own matters by Jirgahs, or Councils of their own, to coming into Court:—

'n	RIBE			Villa	ges.	Revenue	Population.		
TRIBE.				In whole.	In part.	paid.	2 optimion.		
Dhoonds,				57	20	5,482	7,914		
Suttees,	•••	•••		37	13	6,258	17,648		
Jusgum,	•••		•••	11	6	993	1,029		

343. The principal man of the Dhoonds is Munsubdar Khan, a young man left a minor. He is very fond of sport. He has a Jageer of Rupees 777, of which Rupees 195 is perpetual, and a Talooqdaree of Rupees 24. Dadun Khan is a respectable head-man of Dewul, who has an Enam of Rupees 52. None of the Dhoond head-men are very prominent; they are somewhat reticent and keep to their villages—thus preventing the possibility of our becoming thoroughly acquainted with their character.

The chief of the Suttees is Alle Gohur Khan, son of Zuburdust Khan, a man of note during Sikh Rule, who did a great deal of their dirty work, amassed some wealth, and obtained a Jageer of 298 Rupees in perpetuity. His son Allee Gowhur, is a much more straight-forward reliable person. He is always most anxious to do what he can in the way of service.

The Nurae Suttees are a very important branch of the tribe, with Jaffur Khan, son of the celebrated Nasroo Khan at their head. They live very quietly in their valley, and but seldom move out of it. They manage their social matters at home. Jaffur Khan has not the intellect of his father, and is led by others of the tribe, Nowazish Alle, &c. He pays a Revenue of Rupees 245, and enjoys a perpetual Jageer of Rupees 560 with his brother-hood.

Boorha Khan of Chijana is a note-worthy man, and certainly does not imitate the reticence of the clan, for he is always about Court, and clamorous for distinction. He has an Enam. He holds good testimonials, and is a useful man.

Of the Kotlee Kuror and Charchan Lumberdars, I cannot mention a prominent character. They all enjoy Enams.

The Laitrar family of Suttees has a person, called Ameen Allee of Dhunnoyian as its chief. He enjoys a Maffee only for life of Rupees 100.

Of the Jusgums, Mosaheb Khan and Peer Buksh are the principal men, and receive Enams.

344. If the Dhoonds and Suttees seek for high origin without records in the past to help them, the Khyntwals go still further, for they arrogate to themselves the distinction of descent from Alexander the Great himself.

They state that they were located in these hills long before Dhoonds and Suttees were known.

They have a proverb:-

Abb loré to

Sub Chhôré.

"Go in search of Abb, and give up all."

Abb was a woman, who cloped with a man to the other bank of the Jhelum, and was hotly pursued by the tribe; while the pursuit was going on and the homes of the Khyntwals were left almost deserted, the Dhoonds came down and destroyed all that remained; the pursuers did not fare better, for they come to a frozen lake, which engulphed them. They had mistaken the ice for hard ground, and began cooking their food when the ice broke. Another account is that, after the destruction of the pursuing party in the lake, the Dhoonds finding the tribe reduced in strength, came and destroyed the rest. This is very likely, and entirely in unison with what we know of the Dhoond character. According to either version the proverb is fully made out. Well may the Khyntwals say, All loré, Sub Chhôré.

The few Khyntwals who have survived this destruction, are to be found in the two villages of Charihan and Dheekot, and also in a few scattered villages in Tehseel Kuhoota. They number 683 in these two villages only, and pay an annual Revenue of Rs 603. They have an Enam of Rs. 60 in perpetuity.

The Dhunyals claim descent from Alee, son-in-law of the prophet. They are an important clan, living at the foot of the Mur-The Dhunyals. ree mountains, and occupying the villages of Kirpa, Chirah, which formerly gave a name to a Sikh Elqua (Kirpa Chirah), Begwal and others. They were always a turbulent set, and even since British Rule have given trouble, inasmuch as most of the serious crimes in the surrounding country was ascribed to them. One of them, a man named Huns, is still an out-law. Their country lies between Rawulpindee and that of the Naraee Suttees, with whom they had a severe struggle for some mountain land, which will probably become Government preserve. They are not particularly good agriculturists. The Sikh General, Hurree Sing, was the first who really brought them under subjection. The village of Bhumurtrar forms an exception, as far as we know, to the foregoing description. The head-man, Syda Khan, is the son of Mazoolla Khan, a Sikh Kardar, and he like Zuburdust Khan Suttee, played into the hands of the Sikh Officials, collected the rent, and made himself generally useful. His son cannot therefore be a great favorite of the clan. He enjoys a Jageer of Rs. 750, of which Rs. 200 is in perpetuity.

The head-men of Cherah are Mahomed Khan, and Qaem Khan. They have an Enam of Rs. 230 for life, in which their connections share.

The principal men of Kirpa, are Kala Khan and Kada Khan, who with their relatives enjoy a life Enam of Rupees 160.

It is of great importance to attach this tribe to our rule. I would therefore recommend that the Enam be continued to the 4 head-men above mentioned, allowing each to absorb the Enam of the distant relatives as it lapses. This course was sanctioned by Government in the case of the Junjoohas.

The Dhunyals are Proprietors of 16 whole villages, and have shares in 9 others; they pay a Revenue of Rupees 5,742, and number 4,145 Souls.

346. These people are believed to be the offspring of Suttees, Dhonds, and Jusgums, by low caste wives or concubines. They number 421 persons, and pay Revenue to the extent of Rupecs 1,551. They have no head-men of sufficient note to describe. They have no whole villages.

It is hoped the foregoing' description of the proprietary classes of the district and their principal men, will not, on account of its brevity and absence of historical matter, be considered altogether superfluous. Had I had more time I could have improved it, and made it more interesting; but I am writing this chapter against time, and have not a moment's leisure, even to revise what has been written.

The cultivating classes need no detailed notice. A large proportion of them are of the same classes of miscellaneous proprietary bodies.

317. A very fair idea of the description of Tenures which obtain in this district, will have been gathered from what has been written in the chapter on the Assessment. Nevertheless, it is necessary partly by way of recapitulation, and partly in order to supply any important omission, to allude to the subject in this, its proper place, as briefly as possible.

Before Settlement.

348. Before the detailed Settlement, the state of the tenures was as follows:—

There were 252 Zumeendar Estates.

- ,, , 664 Putteedaree imperfect, the division of the divided portion being on shares.
- " , 742 Bhyachara.

The Total being 1,658.

In this number are included Mehals, or Estates, which though formerly included in certain village boundaries, paid Revenue distinctly.

Present State.

349. After decision of all disputes up to the present time, the tenures are now as follows:—

Zumeendarco,		196
Puttidaree,		502
Bhyachara,		960
	Total,	1,658.

entire and

Nature of Changes.

350. The result effected may be classified as follows:—

177 Zumcendaree Estates remained as they were before Settlement.

- 21 Zumoendaree Estates became imperfect Puttidaree, that is to say, tenures in which the holdings were divided on ancestral shares, as well as the undivided profits.
- 51 Zumeendaree Estates became Bhyachara, that is to say, tenures in which the holdings are held in severalty, without regard to ancestral shares, and are based on old possession, and the common profits are distributed according to the extent of those holdings.
- 405 Puttidarce Estates remained as they were before Settlement.
- 13 Became Zumeendarec.
- 246 Became Bhyachara.
- 663 Bhyachara Estates remained as they were before Settlement.
  - 6 Became Zumeendaree.
- 73 Became Putteedarree.

- Reasons for the change of Estates, some of the Proprietors claimed partiReasons for the change of Estates from the Zumeendarce, to the Puttiduree and Bhyachara Tenures.

  Qubza"; others were adjudged the proprietorship of their
  holdings with proportionate shares in the common lands and profits; in others
  again, a Lessee was in possession and managing the village alone on the Zumeenduree tenure was sued by the resident Community to whom the Estate was
  awarded, and the community elected to manage the village in severalty, according to ancestral shares or holdings.
- 352. In many estates in which the Revenue was baached or distribu-Reasons for Puttidance ted on ancestral shares, it was found that the shares were Estates becoming Bhyanominal, that the land was held in severalty on holdings. The choice lay between decreeing shares in accordance with the mode in which the Revenue was paid, or to assess the Revenue on holdings. In most cases, the majority of Proprietors elected to retain their lands intact, and re-distribute the Revenue on actual holdings. In other cases, it was necessary to reject the petition to re-adjust the shares on the land, because of the hardship which would thereby be entailed on Proprietors, who had greatly improved their lands, while the claimants had not done so, and also because the land had been so distributed for many years past. In this class of Estates, as in the Zumeendarce, the introduction of Muliks Qubza, or of Proprietors in possession of their holdings with share in the common lands and profits, caused an estate to change from the second to the third class. Sales of land by one Proprietor to the other, or to other persons and gifts similarly affected the tenures.
- Reasons for Bhyachara Estates becoming Putti-darce.

  Revenue was distributed on holdings irrespective of shares. They have now elected to divide the lands on ancestral shares, and revert to their old status.

  These changes have been optional, and not enforced by the order of the Court.
- Reasons for Puttidarce Estates becoming Zumeendarce when they were before Reasons for Puttidarce Puttidarce, the change has been made at the instance of the Proprietary bodies. In the villages thus affected, the number of share-holders was not large, and they were closely related, the villages were generally small, and the Proprietors found it less troublesome to throw the profits into a common fund and divide them, than to manage their holdings separately. They therefore elected the Zumeendaree tenure.

- Reasons for Bhyachara Estates becoming Zumeendaree, occurred when they were held in severalty during Summary Setmeendaree.

  The secondaries of Bhyachara when they were held in severalty during Summary Setmeendaree.

  The secondaries of Bhyachara when they were held in severalty during Summary Setmeendaree.

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  The secondaries of Bhyachara when they were held in severalty during Summary Setmeendaree.
- 356. In Zumccudarce estates, the Proprietors collect the grain or proceeds in cash, of such lands as are rented to Cultivators for Prominent features of Tenures in Zumcendarce a quit-rent or otherwise into one fund; and after deducting the Government Revenue, the village expenses and cesses, they divide the net profits among themselves according to ancestral shares, or such mode as may obtain according to ancient usage. The division of profits or proceeds is not always uniform. In some cases, they divide the gross proceeds, and each share-holder pays his share of the Revenue. In others, the whole proceeds are converted into money, either with the village banker or otherwise, and the net profits are divided after payment of the Revenue, &c. In some estates in Chuch where the rents are realized in cash on what I have alluded to as the Kunal-bundee system, the rent is often divided on paper before hand, and separately realized. For instance, supposing a Cultivator owes 6 Rs. on his land for one season, and there are three Proprietors to take this rent in equal shares, each Proprietor enters Rupees 2 on his list, and realizes that portion of the Rent from the Cultivator. If a balance should thereafter occur, they make it good in equal shares. This plan has the advantage of preventing disputes.
- 357. In Puttidaree properties, the profits arising from the culture of In Puttidaree properties.

  lands held in common by the whole community, Kumiana, Pooch-bukree, sale of wood or other products, are very much the same as in the Zumeendaree tenure.
- 358. In many Puttidaree and Bhyachara villages, there are large SubFormation of Turuffs divisions called Turufs; these may be divided off entirely or not, and within the Turufs there are a number of Puttees; these properties are called Puttidaree Turufwar, and are very numerous. Each Turuf or Puttee is named after an ancestor of the present occupants. In Bhyachara villages, Turufs and Puttees are generally formed by different classes, such as the Gungal, Khingur, Zinneendars, and the Gukkhurs, Sahoos.
- 359. In the Elaqa of Sohan, Tehseel Pindee Gheb, a share is called Soom, or hoof. A village was divided into so many horses, and each horse into four "sooms". In the Settlement Records the distribution of shares is in parts of a Rupce, and in many cases on holdings.

account of Akburabad (Tukhtpurree).

The Pindee Gheb. Test of the District, the terms Hoond and Wund are common. The Gukkhurs used to divide land in ploughs, assamees, and horses. A plough was equal to 10 Ghoomaos, an Assamee to 10 ploughs, and a horse to an assamee and a half. This only obtained in their Pergunnahs of Akburabad (Tukhtpurree).

Mode of dividing land in Chueh.

361. In Chueh, the division of land is very intricate, difficult to understand, and more difficult to explain.

Their principal standard of measurement is called a Pao, and they divide each village into a number of Paos, or shares. If they wish to divide this Pao, and make it two halves, they call it Adh-pao; if three parts "Trepao;" if 4 parts, they call it a "Chittack." They then divide the Chittaks into Sirsaces. In Ghoorghooshtie they do not call the standard Pao, but Adh-paee, or Nimukkee. A large Estate is divided into about 240 Adh-paees, or Nimukkees. These are again divided into Chittaks and Sirsaces. The village of Syd-kheyl divides on Trepaos, and so forth. I have already described the wonderful way in which the minute divisions run from the highlands down to the Cheyl. In the villages of Syd-kheyl and Nussozye, the custom obtained of re-distributing all the lands of the village after a term of years. They have now abandoned this system.

- 362. In Bhyachara estates the profits are divided in rateable proportioned to them, each Proprietor managing his holding separately, but the common profits are divided on ancestral shares.
- 363. The different kinds of Cultivators have to a certain extent been described in a preceding section. They are of four classes. The Moqueridar, the Chahdar, the Hereditary, and the Non-hereditary.

The Moqurridar is under another name, the same as the Proprietor of his holdings, paying rent to the Proprietor of the village.

He can sell or transfer his rights in the land, and he is in all other respects on the same footing as the Cultivator. His rent is generally

fixed irrespective of the Revenue, and not by percentage on the Khewut. It cannot be enhanced before expiry of the term of Settlement. If he fails to pay up his rent, he must be sued in the Summary or Regular Revenue Court, as the case may be.

- with his own capital, and does not cultivate the land, and in fact lets out the water to the Cultivator, taking grain from him, or a fixed cash rent as the case may be; and paying a certain fixed sum to the Proprietors. These Chahdar Cultivators are generally trades-men. They have power over the Cultivator to oust him, if he be Non-hereditary, and if he be Hereditary, to sue him for the rent. The Proprietor can only sue for his quit-rent, which cannot be enhanced during the term of Settlement. If the person who built the well cultivate himself, he has been acknowledged as a Mooqurridar Cultivator. The Chahdars are very few in number, and exist in Seel, Khatur, and Chuch.
- Hereditary and Non- tary and Non-hereditary Cultivators to record. The Hereditary and Non-hereditary Cultivator is not acknowledged by the Proprietary body as having existed before British Rule; but it is a very difficult thing to know where to draw the distinction. Although the Sikhs had no "Directions to Settlement and Revenue Officers," and no Code of Laws, their instinct led them in the direction of their immediate interest in the matter of the Land Revenue; and practically their rule was favorable to the permanence of the Cultivator's occupancy. The burden they imposed was so great, that the paramount consideration was to have it distributed on the greatest number of shoulders. As I have stated before, my opinion is in favor of the tenure, with some restrictious, in favor of the Proprietor in well defined instances.
- The practice observed for dispossessing Non-hereditary Cultivators may be dispossessed is not unihereditary Cultivators.

  Non-hereditary Cultivators may be dispossessed is not unihereditary Cultivators.

  In general, the time of dispossession is that between the Khurreef and the Rubbee, the autumn and spring crops, and is called Marhka. The interval between the Spring and Autumn crop is called Bûjurud. The reason for this is, that the lands are generally cultivated for 2 seasons running—namely, first the spring and then the autumn crop; after that the land remains fallow for one year, or more. But in Chuch, and in some places in Khatur where the lands are more productive, and yield more than two crops in two years, the custom is to turn out a Cultivator after any crop.

Rates of payment by Cultivators to Proprietors, and exceptional cases.

They have been noticed in the section on adjudication of Rights, but it is necessary to mention some exceptional cases relating to rent and extra dues.

In Chuch, the Proprietors go over their lands every season at harvest time, and measure with a rope. Their mode of measurement is diverse, but their standard is the same. While measuring, they prepare a Khusreh or Field Register, and apply rates which have descended by custom for a long time past. Only in case of exaction on the part of the Sikhs did these rates change. If the crop is good they take the full rate; if bad, they exclude a certain portion of the land from measurement, more or less according to the value of the crop. On well lands, they often take Rupees 2-8 per kunal, or 20 Rupees per acre. On good unirrigated lands receiving benefit from periodical fertilizing floods, a maximum of 2 Rupees per beega, and on ordinary lands one Rupee, and so forth: the nature of the crop is always taken into consideration, and each crop has its rate. If the land is uncultivated for a season, or the crop fails they take nothing. This system is called Kunal-bundee.

In Pindee Gheb and Khatur, the Proprietors take heavy dues from their Cultivators, besides grain. The heaviest are levied by Sirdar Futteh Khan of Kote, in Futteh Jhung. He takes ½ grain; ½ bhoosa or straw; buhoee or Ku meena's fees at the rate of 1 to 2 seers per maund; Mohûsûlee or watchman's fees at ½ seer per maund, or a plate-full called pâtur per stack; from 8 annas to 1-8-0 per plough or Cultivator's holding, as Puchatra or Lumberdar's allowance; and he exacts service such as the cutting of grass and wood. In other parts of these regions, the Cultivators pay grain varying from one-fifth to two fifths, and one-half according to the productive value of the land. And bhoosa sometimes in the same proportions, sometimes a load per plough, or a load per holding, as well as buhoee and the other dues.

368. Buhoee is a cess which the Proprietors take from the Cultivators, and give either in whole or in part to their Kumeens, or artizans, and in lieu they exact service, shoes, leather, &c Sometimes they keep it themselves. The Carpenter and Blacksmith also receive other considerations from the Cultivators for mending their ploughs. This rate varies in different places, but as far as my inquiries go the above is the general custom.

- 369. Mohûssûlee is a cess levied for watching the crops and stacks at the time of harvest. It is the duty of the Mohûssûl, to affix a seal to each load of loose earth thrown on the stack, and it is called tuppa, and the Mohûssûl, tuppa-dar.
- 370. The Proprietors sometimes receive Hugbooa or Kumeenana from the artizans, and other persons not connected with agri-Kumeenana received by some Proprietors. culture; but in many places this custom has fallen into disuse; it might with advantage be revived to benefit the head-men, or one of the head-men of the village. They also very often take Pooch Bukree, or Marriage fee. Pooch Bukree, known also by other names, being a fee on marriages; it is realized from the Bride-groom's family. It is often received and acknowledged as a mark of respect, and remitted. Wool from goat-herds, called Oon of sheep, and Jut of goats, is also levied in the Western part of the district; leather and shoes from Mochees at the rate of a pair of shoes, and one hide per season, sometimes for the whole year. Green fodder is often exacted from well lands, and so forth. All these extra dues are principally levied in Pindee Gheb, and parts of Futteh Jung and Khatur.
- 371. The position of Lumberdars or head-men in this district, in relation Position of Lumberdars to the co-parceners in mixed estates, is much the same, I in relation to Co-parapprehend, as in other districts. They are a numerous body, and their position as well as the exact rights of all parties in the village being clearly defined, much of the authority they had before British Rule is gone. The evil is difficult to remedy, and I cannot enter into a discussion of the various schemes affoat for improving the Lumberdaree system. As a general rule, the Lumberdar is still in a position of much value, for the removal or reduction of a head-man immediately causes a great deal of heart-burning and dissatisfaction. As a rule, care has been taken to prevent confusion and contention in villages composed of inixed classes, by allowing the principal classes to have their representative. The enforcement of this rule saves considerable bickering and discontent. The Puchatra, or 5 per cent. allowance is much divided. It is generally realized according to shares in Puttidaree and Zumcendaree estates, and on Turuss in Bhyachara tenures. Occasionally, a Lumberdar of old standing absorbs more of this allowance than his ancestral share, to the prejudice of a head-man more recently created. Much weight has been given to priority of claim.
  - 372. The laws of inheritance of either Hindoos or Mahomedans are not strictly followed out in this district, and local usage is not uniform: the custom and rule guiding these cases have

been entered in the Elaqa Wajib-ool-urz or agreement, in detail. The most general exception to Mahomedan Law, is that daughters cannot inherit lauded property and houses, so long as there are male relatives on the father's side: local custom varies as to the degree of propinquity in comparison of which the daughter has a preferential claim; but the general custom is, that so long as there are any male relatives on the father's side, the daughters cannot inherit—some tribes have given two generations, and others 5 generations as the limit. Widows are allowed a life interest on their husband's lauded property, should there be no male issue; should the latter exist the widow is allowed maintenance, but no share. Should she re-marry, the property reverts to the relatives of her deceased husband. Some classes make an exception prejudical to the offspring of marriages, in which the mother is of a caste or class with whom the husband's family is prohibited, by the custom of the clau, from contracting marriage, and so forth.

- The Register of Rights, and every thing relating to the constitution of each village carefully ascertained, the result was recorded in a book called the Misl-Bund-o-Bust, or Register of Holdings, &c., bound and filed in the Revenue office. The constituent parts of this Volume are as follows:—
- The Khusrch and Shujrch, or Register of Fields, and Field shap. to be fairly executed. In Tehseel Murree, and the hilly portions of Kuhoota no Field maps could be made.

In Tehseel Murree, a few villages of Tehseels Goojer Khan, and Futteh Jung, the Field Register, the Moontu-khib or Khuteonee, or abstract of holdings, and the Khewut have been entered on one page; the Field Register is on the right, the Abstract of Holdings in the centre, and Khewut or amount paid in each as Revenue by the Proprietors, on the left of each page. Much paper was thereby saved. This was possible where the villages were small, and the Revenue insignificant. But the plan was abandoned, as nothing is gained by having the Field Register on the same page with the Abstract, and some confusion and cramping is caused in large villages. In other parts of the District the Field Register forms, as elsewhere, a separate paper, but it is somewhat condensed, and comes easily on one full page.

The Goshwara. 375. The Goshwara is an abstract of the total of lands entered in the Field Register, classified in various descriptions of soils.

Statements Nos. II., III. 376. The Statements Nos. II, III, and IV, are the same in vernacular as those prepared in English.

- 377. The Lakhiraj statement or detail of Rent-free holdings, and that

  Statement of Lakhiraj of Chahat or Statement of wells are not peculiar, and are only inserted in the misl, where the tenures or wells exist.
- 378. The Statements of absentees under their denominations of abscond-Statements of Mufroor ed and absent are of the usual form; they are only entered where they exist.

Geneological Trees of Proprietary bodies.

379. The geneology of every class is filed in every case, with a brief account of the village.

Durkhast.

380. The engagements taken by the head-men for the Land Revenue is in the usual form, and is filed in every case.

381. The abstract of holdings is the most important paper in the SetMoontukhib Khuteonee, or Abstract of Holdings. Itement Record. With the exception of Murrec, and a few villages of Goojer Khan and Futteh Jhung, the abstract is a separate document. It shows the holdings as taken from the Field Register of all the Proprietors with their Cultivators, first Hereditary and then Non-hereditary, &c., in their order. Under the name of each Proprietor and Cultivator in their separate columns, are shewn the total of each holding; the rent paid is entered in a separate column, at the end of each Cultivator's holding.

The Khewut or Abstract of Revenue, and cesses paid by Proprietors.

382. The distribution of the Revenue and cesses on the Proprietors is called the Khewut. There is nothing peculiar to notice in regard to it.

383. The agreement called the Iqrarnamah or Wajibool-urz, is a most The Iqrarnameh, or Wa\_\_\_\_\_\_ important paper. In this District as in Jhelum, an agreement has been drawn up on the part of the Proprietary body of whole Elaqas, containing all points of general applicability, having special subjects for the village agreements. In these two papers all subjects relating to the constitution of the Elaqas and villages that could be thought of, have been entered.

The principal subjects are :-

The custom of inheritance.

The mode of Collection of the Government demand.

The realization of balances, &c.

The customs regarding Cultivators.

The provisions for division of common lands.

The mode of dividing miscellaneous income.

The grazing Rules.

Rules for sinking wells and irrigation, &c., &c.

It is not pretended that this important paper is a model. Some pains have been taken not to let it be a mere re-capitulation by rote, yet I cannot vouch for its not being so in many instances. It is an excellent foundation for gradually forming a Code of Rules of real value and applicability.

One provision inserted in regard to Hereditary Cultivators is, I believe, open to discussion. It has already been adverted to in the article on the Rights of Cultivators. I think it an important matter, which should be decided authoritatively one way or the other. I am myself strongly in favor of the measure. The Register and Map of towns and villages were prepared at different times, and were not ready when the records were made. They are therefore filed separately in the village bundles.

Certain papers omitted in Settlement. Settlement Records, have been omitted in this District:—

The Suffehwar. Or abstract of totals of each page of the Field Register.

Goshwara Jinswar. The abstract of produce, or produce statement.

Tihreej. Abstract of the holdings with Rents of Cultivators, and the Khewut of Proprietors applied.

Iqrarnamah of Cultivators. Cultivators' agreement to abide by the provisions of the Wajib-ool-urz.

Roobu-Kar Tuzwecz Juma. The vernacular proceeding relating to the assessment.

Kyfecut abadee. The Historical notice of the village. This information is supplied with the geneology.

Kyfeeut Collectory. A Statement furnished by the Collector's office, in regard to former assessments, collections, and balances.

other Records.

Other Records.

Other Records.

Other Records.

Other Records.

With the field map in a pocket formed in the binding, and kept open on shelves for immediate reference whenever required, there are the Thakbust and Hudbust Misls, or record of demarcation of the boundaries; the Record of the habitation just alluded to; a large miscellaneous file; and the files of Judical Records, which are kept in a separate Tubluq, and with a list in the general bundle, or busta, of the village.

The foregoing comprize all I can think of as composing the Records framed by this Department. Their bulk is enormous. There are sometimes 2, and even 3 volumes for each village. Some of the Judicial cases are almost singly a mule-load. The present Revenue record Rooms containing space to the extent of 30 feet in length, by 40 in width, and piled up to the roof, a height of 20 feet is now too small to contain the Records. The amount of paper, pens, and ink, expended would be considered something prodigious: that of waste paper, English and Country alone, would appear extraordinary.



## CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION.

of the Settlement work performed in this District. The boundary demarcations and the disputes connected therewith; the measurements; the extraordinary difficulty of making them even approximately correct, and the enormous labor entailed; the assessments, and the statistics and information on which they are based; the adjudication of suits, their complexity, the difficulties attending their investigation, and the principles on which they have been decided; the Rent-free tenures; the Landed tenures, both as regards the Proprietary and Non-proprietary classes, and the Rent; the principal tribes, and their Chief men; and the Register called the Record of Rights have all passed under review.

387. There now remain but a few points to notice cursorily before clos-Work still remaining ing the Report. The first of these, is the work that still remains to be done.

The Judicial work has been going on up to the day of closing this Report.

No less than 709 cases have been decided in the interval; some of them, as the Commissioner knows, of great importance and intricacy. No statistics had been compiled, or preparations made for final Report, much as it had been my wish. Several subjects requiring thought and labor have also come under careful deliberation, such as the amendment of Putwaree's Circles, and the matters connected therewith. But for this, the Report would have been written several weeks ago. A few cases still remain undecided, and appeals will continue to come in until the period of appeal of the last decided case is past. The total number of undecided cases is as follows:—

	Total,	258
Appeal,	*****	30
Original,	• • • • <del>•</del>	228

The Demarcation of Rukhs, and placing the forest conservancy arrangements in the Tehseels of Indee Gheb, Goojer Khan, Murree, and Kuhoota, on a proper and lasting footing must be completed. This will take at least two months, and other work must be laid

aside to a great extent, in order to enable me to do it in a satisfactory manner. The Extra Assistant, Hookum Chund, will aid me in this work.

The Settlement Records have to be carefully scrutinized, those that are much defaced by erasures and corrections, re-written, and Scrutiny & amendment of certain Records. the whole signed. It must be stated in explanation of this necessity, that while most of the records are rough, and will not bear comparison with those of Settlements carried through with Ameens and skilled Superintendents, such as since 1857, I have not had to work with; some, especially those of Goojer Klian, a portion of Rawulpindee, and Kuhoota have, owing to numerous alterations and corrections been so injured, as to require entire re-writ-In some cases the record has been partly superseded by the Putwarce's annual papers, and sometimes the copy of the record filed in the office does not correspond with that in possession of the Putwaree. Some care and discrimination will be necessary to remedy this defect. I purpose carrying out the amendment of the records through the Putwarco of each circle concerned, giving him an Assistant, and making a Tehsceldar supervise the whole. The Extra Assistant, Moonshee Hookum Chund, will examine the record before it is submitted for final approval, and my signature. The State will be put to no extra expense.

It follows also from the fact of many decisions being of recent date, and some cases being pending, that several records still require completion. In some cases decisions have affected a large number of villages, such as the investigations into the rights of the Mulliks of Pindee Gheb: the records of at least twenty villages in which they are concerned, must be revised or framed.

The No. II statements require arrangement with the notes of each vil
Notes on No II State- lage entered in the Note Books, and if this cannot be managed, remarks must be engressed on each statement; they will then be bound up.

Want of a Revenue There can be no doubt that a Revenue Survey is highly desurvey.

Want of a Revenue Survey is highly desirable. A great part, indeed I may say, the major part of our difficulties on measurement, has arisen from the absence of a Revenue Survey. With the main points afforded by Colonel Robinson's topographical Survey to work on, and a copy of the map, little more I conceive would be necessary than to measure the cultivated and culturable areas, which might be effected perhaps in one or two working seasons. If it be in contemplation to make the Settlement permanent, a measure I cannot for the present recommend, the Revenue Survey certainly appears to be the first indispensable requisite.

389. Another thing to be considered is, whether the assessments made in this Settlement shall be revised again at the close of its cur-Recommendation in regard to continuation of leases, or otherwise, on exrency, and then run or for a term of years, or become perpiry of the present term. manent at once after revision. Perhaps the most practical and feasible thing to recommend, is first to have a Revenue Survey, and ascertain how the measurements of this Settlement stand the test of comparison with the more accurate mensuration of that Department. Wherever any gross inaccuracies come to light, I would recommend a revision of assessment, at the expiration of the present leases. In other cases, barring certain Tracts, such as parts of Pindee Gheb, a portion of Futteh Jung and Murree, I would offer the village communities leases at the present figures for thirty years, providing for certain necessary requirements, such as emoluments to the heads of Elaqas, and in certain cases to the heads of individual villages. I exclude Pindee Gheb, part of Futteh Jung and Murroo, because the revenue in those tracts is notoriously light, owing to special causes, and the Government might see fit to raise

it.

- 390. Another subject requiring prominent notice is that of irrigation works. I am convinced that much might be done by such Recommendation in favor of Irrigation works. works ultimately to raise the Revenue, and at once improve the condition of the people. I wish the Local Funds admitted of their being devoted to that purpose, but the district is so poor, the existing public works are so extensive, and the difficulty of contruction so great requiring heavy supervizing establishments, the rates of labor and materials have risen so high, and there is generally so much competition with other departments, that I despair of effecting more with the Local Funds than ordinary repairs. Hundreds of miles of roads require extensive repairs and renewal, to say nothing of bridges; the accommodation for travellers is defective, and there are other pressing Unless therefore, the Government be prepared to give liberal aid from the Public Revenue, the Provincial Fund, or Income Tax, there is no hope of irrigation works, or even of Tanks for drinking water, to supply a most urgent want in many parts of the District, being constructed. The absence of the latter is not unlikely to injure the Revenue; because if, as it sometimes happens, the Cultivators are driven from their villages for want of water to drink, their lands may remain untilled and unsown.
  - 391. It now remains to notice the several Officers, to whose aid I am indebted for the prosecution of the labors, which form the subject of this Report. The statement showing the des-

cription and quantity of work, will afford at a glance all information required in regard to each officer. I will confine myself therefore, to a few general remarks.

- 392. Mr. J. W. Macnabb, when Assistant Commissioner, assisted me in preparing a portion of Tehseel Rawulpindee for assessment. I am greatly indebted to him for his assistance, while I have been occupied in this Report.
- 393. Lieutenant George Battye, Assistant Commissioner of Murree, su-Lieutenant George Battye. pervised part of the measurements of that Sub-division, aud compiled the statistics for assessment. He also decided considerable number of cases in a highly satisfactory manner.
- 394. Lieutenant Shortt, supervised a large amount of measurement work, decided some Proprietary Right cases, and prepared a considerable number for my final orders. These cases were intricate and troublesome, and he displayed good judgment in his recommendations and decisions, and patience and research in his investigations.
- Moonshees Ameen Chund and Hookum Chund, I am indebted moonshees Ameen Chund for most assistance. I do not know which of the two to commend most. They are both admirable officers in every Department—intelligent, accessible, zealous, indefatigable, well-conducted, thoroughly acquainted with every part of their work. They both commenced their Settlement experience in this District. Patient and thorough in their investigations their judgment is sound, and seldom if ever fails to arrive at the right conclusion. Both have made themselves a name in this District, and will long be remembered by all classes of the community, and I trust their services will, at the proper time, meet with due reward. Moonshee Ameen Chund did most Measurement and Khewut work, and Moonshee Hookum Chund most Judicial work.
- shee Bunsidhur. He supervised a large amount of Measurement, and decided a great number of cases. His investigations were thorough, and his decisions and recommendations when he submitted cases for final orders, good. He is a first-rate officer, possessed of intelligence, fine abilities, patience, and good temper. To his unremitting labors, I am indebted for the statistics accompanying this Report. I commend him to most favorable consideration.

- Zoolficar Allee, Tehseel. surements, and decided some cases. He is a good Judicial dar. Officer, highly respected throughout the District, and estecmed in his own Tehseel. Indirectly, besides the work entered in the Statement, he has assisted me in a variety of ways. He has been a long time in the same appointment, and in the same locality. I consider him entitled to promotion, whenever an opportunity occurs.
- 398. Moonshee Haree Lall came to this District with a high reputation from the Jhelum Settlement. He supervised a considerable amount of Measurement work, and decided a number of cases. I have always heard him highly spoken of as a most deserving Officer, but I was not personally connected with him while he worked in this district, as I was then in England. He long since obtained a better appointment than he held here near his home at Etah.
- 399. Mr. Authur Brandreth commenced this Settlement, and after Officers who have had charge of the Settlement. laying an excellent foundation, transferred it to me. Capcharge of the Settlement. tain Pollock carried on my duties while I was in England, and was succeeded during part of the period by Captain Dwyer. Capt. Hector Mackenzie had charge for a very short period, before I rejoined from leave.
- Mr. McAuliff—Head thanks, the services of Mr. McAuliff, the excellent Head Clerk.

  Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office: to his indefatigable exertions I am indebted for much assistance in preparing statistics, and the transcript of this report.
- 401. And lastly I would notice the labors of Moonshee Bishen Sing,

  Moonshee Bishen Sing the Serishtadar of the Deputy Commissioner's Revenue Department, and of this Settlement. He is a man of excellent abilities, which would make him a good Tehseeldar. He is a valuable officer for Settlement work; he is thoroughly acquainted with it, writes first-rate abstracts, and is indefatigable.
- 402. There remains for me one pleasurable duty to perform. I wish
  to attribute to my valued instructor and friend, Mr.
  Edward Thornton, the Commissioner and Superintendent
  of the Division, whatever of success however small, that may have attended the
  operations now closed. I commenced my civil career under his direction, and

was by him initiated into my Settlement duties. While Assistant Commissioner, I was often entrusted by him with the investigation of cases of Proprietary Right, and I learnt from his admirable judgments and careful investigations, the principles which should guide me in similar labors. He is now no longer here to assist in work he knew so well, and therefore this tribute to his memory will not I trust, be considered as out-stopping the bounds of official etiquette.

To the late and present Rulers of this Province, and the different Officers under whom I have had the pleasure to carry on my duties in this District, I beg to tender my grateful thanks, for the patience, forbearance, and consideration received at their hands, during the long period I have been engaged in this, and other duties.

And lastly, I heartily acknowledge the goodness of God, in enabling me to complete my task, however imperfectly. I claim some indulgence for the imperfections of this Report. I am aware, it could be greatly improved both in matter and style. But it has been written in a great hurry, many other urgent subjects intervening, and I have no time left for revision.

RAWULPINDEE, 8th October 1864.

J. E. CRACROFT,

Deputy Commissioner & Settlement Officer.

सन्दर्भव स्थल

CHAPTER I.

APPENDICES Nos. 1 to 4.

Appendix No. 1.

STATEMENT showing the Territorial Transfers from the Rawul Pindee District since annexation to the present time.

No.	District from which transferred.	Nome of the Elaqu in the Pindre Di which tran	he Ravul strict to	Number or names of villages received by transfer,	Jumma of each village,	Total Jumma of each	REMARKS.	
		Tehscel.	Elaqa.		, , , , ,	Elaqa.	· ·	
1	Jhelum,	Pindee Gheb.	Jundal,	4 Villayes viz:-	İ			
				Occhroe,	500		Received by transfer from Novr.	
				Juoba,	350		1849, under authority of Course letter No. 194, dated Nov. 1849.	
				Jhummut,	650	650 1,111 2,611 230 230 300 1,750 120 275 900 340		
				Nukka,	1,111	!		
	39	,,	Seel,	Purrance,	230	•		
	"	,,	Mukhud,	7 Villages viz:-				
				Bhurwalla,	300	1		
				Tursh,	1,111 2,611 230 230 300 1,750 120 275 900 340		<u> </u>	
				Dhoke Rihmut,	1,111 2,611 230 230 230 1,750 120 275 900 340			
				Dull	230   230     300     1,750   120   275   900   340		1 1 <del>1</del>	
					900	230 230		
				Myrah,	340	 	· [	
				Nulhud,	300 1,750 120 275 900 340 800 4,485 185 Received by transfer fr		1	
2	"	,,	Seel,	10 11	ļ		Received by transfer from Sumbut	
					\ <u></u> -	1907 equal to 1850-51, under authority of Comr's, letter No. 190,		
					340 340 800 4,485 185 185 Received by transfer 1907 equal to 1850 thority of Conn's, I dated 28th May 18			
	Тот.	al of Tenerel	. Pindee Gi	TEB, 13 VILLAGUS,		7,511		
3	Huzara,	Murrce,	Charhan,	12 Villages comprising th				
	IIuzara,	Hurree,	Charman	entire Ebupa of Charlan		1,865	Received by transfer from Rubbee Sumbut 1908 = 1851-52, under au- thority of letter dated 15th June 1850, from Secy. to Govt. Punjab.	
	99	73	Dewul,	36 Villages comprising the entire Elaqa of Dewul,	}	2,323	Received by transfer under authority of Chief Comr's letter No. 281, dated 8th Jany. 1855, with Cir. No. 36, dated 6th Feby. 1855.	
	<b>3</b> 3	v	Kotelce,	19 Villages comprising the entire Elaqa of Kotelee		2,249	•	
	"	,,	Kurror,	25 Villages comprising the entire Elaqa of Kurror,		2,049	1850. Ditto Ditto.	
		Total of Ten	seel Murn	ef, 92 Villages,		7,986		

No.	District from which transferred,	Name of the Elaqa in th Pindre Di which trai	he Rawul strict to	Number or names of villages received by transfer.	Jumma of each village.	Total Jumma of each Elaqa.	REMARKS.
		Tehseel.	Elaqa.			Islaqa.	
	Huzara—Contd.	Kahoota,	Jusgum,	22 villages comprising the entire Eluqa of Jusgum,		2,032	Received from Rubbee Sumbut 1908=1851-52, under authority of Comr's Roobkar, dated 5th July 1850.
	11	>>	Kahoota,	62 villages comprising the entire Elaqa of Kahoota,		11,980	Ditto ditto.
	71	"	Kahroo,	50 villages comprising the entire Elaqa of Kabroo,	}	13,204	Ditto ditto.
	"	n	Murree,	20 villages Ditto ditto Murree,	}	1,845	Ditto ditte.
	Te	OTAL OF TENSE	EL KAHOOTA	A, 154 VILLAGES,	•••	29,061	
	13	Rawnlpindec,		Phoolgirran Khas, Huttyal, Pind Bhugwul, See-alee, Myrah, Mullot, Mullpoor, Kot Nutheeal,	685 100 900 40 500 256 680 425	3,586	Ditto ditto.
	••	13	Koorce,	12 Villages viz:— Chirrah, Tomair, Kirpa, Hunja, Arrah, Pundooree Nutheeal, Pundooree Syudan, Goorrah, Jubbee, Bhumiar Jurrar, Pind Mulkau, Koonjnah,	956 1,200 1,042 125 195 30 49 125 44 400 650 210	5,026	Ditt <b>o</b> ditto.
	"	19	Moghul,	4 Villages viz:— Sundhoo, Chuk Kamdar, Chumree, Chutro,	200 90 64 170	534	Ditto ditto.
	Тотаг	or Tenseel	RAWUL PINE	DER, 24 VILLAGER,		9,136	
4	Peshawur,	Attock,	Surwala,	2 Villages viz:—  Bagh,  Soojunda Bala,	135 200	335	Received from Rubbee Sumba 1911, under authority of Cour's letter No. 581, dated 28th Novr 1853, with letter from Secty. to Chief Coumr. No. 928, dated 25th Idem.
		TOTAL OF	Tenserl Att	rock, 2 Villages,	•••	335	

Tetal No. of villages received from other Districts, 285, at an annual Jumma of 54,029 Rupees viz: -

From	Jhelum	13	villages at	a Juinma of	Rupces	-7,511
	21 (12:12:1	270	Dirto	ditto	"	46,183
")	Peshawur	<u> </u>	Ditto	ditto	**	885
	TOTAL	285	Ditto	ditto	,,	54,029

No.	District from which trans- ferred.	Name of the Elaga in the Pind-e Di which tran	he Kawul strict to	Number or names of villages received by transfer.	Jumpa of each village.	Total Jumma of cach Elaqa.	REMARKS.
		Tchseel.	Elaqa.				
1	Huzara,	Attock,	Hurroh,	1 Village viz:— Kamilpoor,	218	218	Transferred from Rubbee Sumbut 1917, under authority of Fiul. Comr's. letter No. 407, dated 27th January 1860.
2	33	77	23	Bhurror, Mohrah Kuharoo, Nufahud, Dhereo, Soombul Koonda, Daway, Meerpoor, Scealice, Boodha, Anundgah, Gandhka, Kuhoora, Ghazee, Sahibo, Buzdhira, Dher Chummee, Ullahoo, Hussuupoor, Dhoke Schissa, Juhiour Narra, Mussullee Kote, Kuhotra, Juumnoo, Juttoo, Eesa, Quzeepoor, Sheikh Hoor, Moruh,	600 600 517-8 1,089 1,000 800 516 374 1,000 800 550 250 280 500 500 300 100 200 800 525 2,750 200 200 600	16,907-8	Transferred from Rubbee Sumbat 1907, under Government authority dated 15th June 1850, received with Commr's, vernacular proceedings dated 15th June 1850.
3	Kohat,	Pindec Cheb,	Mukhud,	1 Village viz :— Sukkur Durrch,	•••		Under authority of Chief Comr' letter No. 1,554, dated 9tl August 1850, with Comr's. N 352, dated—
4	Jhelu <b>m,</b>	"	23	2 Villages viz : Bhurwallab, Turrub,	300 1,750	2,050	From Rubbee Sumbut 1919 vic Comr's. No. 145, dated 2nd Mr 1862, with Finl. Comr's. N 1565, dated 3rd April 1862.
5	Koliat,	"	"	7 Villages viz:—  Jugra, Rukhwan, Kanee, Mukhud, Nurrah, Nukka-hurto,	80 400 710 700 1,500 380 270	4 040	Those villages were transferred Kohat from Rubbee Sumbut 19 under authority of Governme Punjab No. 356, dated 1st M 1862, received with Financ Comr's. No. 1683, dated 18 Idem, but they were subseque ly re-transferred to Rawul Pinc from Rubbee Sumbut 1920, vi Govt. letter No. 949, dated 22nd Deer. 1862, received w Comr's. No. 15, 9th Jany. 18
_  -				Haddawulleo,	210	4,040	



Appendix
STATEMENT of Wild Beasts destroyed, and Amount of rewards paid for their

	1					1	2				3					4			
		TIGER	s @ R	a. 15.		Tigen R-	s' Cub	s @		BEAL	ıs @ I	Rs. 6			W	olves (	Э Rз.	5.	
		Tehseels				T'chsect.				Tehseels.	.				Tch	seels.			
	Murree.	Rawulpindec.	Kahcet a.	To	otal.	Murree.	То	tal.	Murree.	Nan ulpindee.	Kahoota.	Tot	tal.	Митее.	Rawulpindee.	Kaliceta.	Attock.	To	tal.
Year.	No.	No.	No,	No.	Ancunt of reward	No.	No.	Amount of Reward.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Amount of reward.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Amount of
1859-60.	1		***	1	15		***		•••	•••	•••				•••				
1860-61	3	1	1	5	. 75	1	1	7-8			1	1	G		2		•••	2	1
1861-62.		2	1	3	45			<u>स</u>	ग्यंनु	पट गर्ने 2		4	24		1		1	2	10
1862-63.		1		1	15					1	•••	1	6	1		•	1	2	10
1863-64.	2	2	1	5	75	<b></b>	•••		1			1	6	5	2	2	1	10	5
Fotal,	6	6	8	15	225	1	1	7-8	3	3	1	7	42	6	5	2	3	16	3

No. II destruction in Zillah Rawul Pindee, from May 1859 to April 1864.

8				7				6					5		
	<del></del>	1.	BS @ R.	LVES CUI	, Wo	. 3.	ußs @ R≉	PARDS' C	Lio		·	@ Rs. 6.	EOPARDS	L	
		— — <u>`</u>						rls.	Tehs			<u> </u>	els.	Tehso	
) Total.	Grani	al,	Tot	Rawu'hindee.	Murree.	al.	Tot	Rawulpindec.	Murr ee.	tal.	Tot	Attock.	Kahoota.	Kawulpindee.	Murree.
Amount o	No.	Ameunt of reward.	No.	No.	No.	Amount of rewald.	No.	No.	No.	Amount of reward.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Rs. 57	8	,,		•••						42	7		2	1	4
" 197-	27		• • •			9		2	3	90	15	•••	2	4	9
" 169	25		•••			6	्र व नयन 2	व्यवस्था १		84	14		2	4	8
,, 133	24	3	3	3	•••	3	1	3		96	16		•••	5	11
,, 278	48	6	G	5	1	15	5	2	3	126	21	2	3	6	10
Rs. 834-	132	9	9	8	1	33	11	7	4	430	73	2	9	20	42



Appendix No. 3

List of Ferries leased in the Rawulpindee District, with amount collected, expended, and credited to Covernment, on account of the same.

					Amount p	Amount per annum of each lease.	each lease.		Amount credit	Amount collected, expended, and credited to Local Funds.	"nded, and	
	Tehscel.	Name of River.	Name of Ferry	1860-61.	1861.62.	1862-63.	1463-64.	Total.	Amount Collected.	tmount Ex- pended.	Balance Credited to Local Funds	Detail of rates at which Toll is levied.
1 -	Pindce Gheb.	Indus	Mukhud	160	160	160	160	610	610	160	480	Rs. As. P.
-	Murree	Jhelum	Ramputtun.	96	82.	99	25	312	312	156	156	each, 0 0
-	Ditto,	Ditto,	Mullot	183	183	186	216	768	268	384	384	
•	Ditto,	Ditto,	Sheree	69	99	23	7.5	27.3	273	136-8	136-8	) <b></b> -
	Ditto,	Ditto,	Khowldur	180	192	266	288	926	926	463	463	2 2
-0	Goojur Khan.	Ditto,	Bugham	3-16	48	3	18	223-8	223-8	111-12	111-12	n per bullock ,, 0 0 ber bullock ,, 0 1
•	Ditto,	Ditto,	Tul.	159	192	25.5	955	801	801	400-8	400-8	о н о п п
্র	Kahoota	Vitto,	Salgiran	282	213	285	288	1,020	1,020	510	510	O 16 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T
	Ditto.	Ditto,	Luchmun	300	201	335	430	1,410	015,1	705	705	with 4 do. "0 1
	Ditto,	Ditto,	Dangully	168	162	\$0\$	. 95	# 12	F - 2	387	585	Do. with 8 do. ", 0 6 0
	Ditto,	Ditto,	Aveen	211)	197	121	127	591	591	295-8	295-8	
£	Тотм.,	÷	:	1,787-8	1.712	2,011	2,195	5-x07-1	7,738-8	3,709-4	4,029-4	

J. E. CRACROFT. Scalement Officer.





				Маноме	DANS							llin	DOOS.		<u> </u>	
		Mals.		ئىس دىد	Female	;. 	Tota	ıl.		Male.		į	Female.		To	ta <b>l.</b>
Name of Tuh- seel.	Adult.	Buys.	Total.	Adult.	Girls.	Total.	Adult and Young.	Boys and Girls only.	Adult.	Beys.	Total.	Adult.	Girls.	Total.	Adult and Young.	Taws and Girls only.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1;
Rawulpindee, {	<b>37,</b> 3 <b>35</b> 31	24,137 22	<b>61,472</b> 53	<b>33,177</b> 28	22,105 19	55,282 47	1,16,754	46,242 : 41	6,752 28	6,213	12,965   55	6,264 26	4,541 19	10,305 45	23,770 17	10,
Murree, {	<b>7,262</b> 30	5,717 23	12,979 53	<b>6,831</b> £8	4,598 19	11,429 47	21,108	10,315	<b>3</b> 88	177	£65 64	192 22	126 14	318 36	883	;
Kuhoota, {	16,821 31	12,644 22	29,165 53	14,816 27	<b>0,844</b> 20	25,690 -17	55,155 83	23,438 42	2,628 34	1,636 21	   <b>4,264</b>   55	2,220 28	1,317 17	3,537 45	7,801	: 2,: :
Goojur Khan, {	<b>29,584</b> 31	<b>20,384</b> 22	48,968	25,829 27	.7 <b>,53</b> 3	43,362 47	92,330	37, <b>917</b>	3,335	2,340 	5,675	2,969 28	2,016 19	4,985 47	10 <b>,66</b> 0	4,
Futteh Jung, {	21,196 32	11,650 22	35,846 51	19,010	12,431 18	31,431 46	   67,317   91	27,081 	2,338 35	1,199	3,837 57		943	2,868 43	6,705 9	2,
Attock, {	<b>22,555</b> 31	<b>15,543</b> . 22	<b>38,</b> 098	19,159	13,209	32,368	70,166	28.752	2,394	1,457	3,851	2,007	1,067     15	3,074	<b>6,925</b> 9	2,
Pindee Gheb,	16,451	<b>12,297</b> 23	28,748 51	14,567 27	9,850	24,117 46	<b>53,163</b>	22,147	İ	1,568	!	•	1,2 <b>61</b>	2,997 40	6,602	2
Total, {	1,50,204	1,05,372	2,55,576 50	1	20 <b>,5</b> 70	2,21,019 47		95,942	19,872	14,890 24	:	17,313 : 27	11,271	18,581 45	63,346	į

	TURISTS.	GRICULA	Non-A	usts.	ICTI.TUR	Agn				TAL.	То			
		. [					al.	Tot		Female.			Male.	
Remark	Total,	Hindoo.	Mal:omedau.	Тотаь.	Hindeo.	Mahomedan,	Pays and Sirls only.	Adult and Young.	Total,	Girls.	Adult	Total.		Adult.
32	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18
	42,107	17,336	24,771	98,417	6,434	91,983	56,996	1,40,524	66,087	26,616	39,141	74,437	30,350	41,087
nale, poj same ck	30	12	18	70	5	65	41	100	47	19	28	53	22	31
e and fer	1,606	174	1,432	23,685	709	22,976	10,618	25,291	11,747	4,724	7,023	13,514	5,891	7,650
g. mal ortion	6	1	1,102 fo	91	3	91	42	100	47	19	28	53	23	9(
and young , the prope						全		AN AN	uo nat	39.141	17,066	33,729	14,280	19,419
adult to 31	10,057	4,277	ļ		4,521	48,375 77	26,141 41	62,95 <u>6</u> 100	29,327 46	12,161 	28	51 j	23   23	31
Cols: 2 to 7 and 10 to 15 indicate the proportion per cent of the adult and young, male and female, population proportion of the same classes Hindoo population respectively; those in Cols. 8, 9, 16, 17, & 18 to 31, the proportion of the same classes	16 26,954	6,936	10 20,018	76,036	3,724	72,312		1,02,990		19,519	29 798	54,643	22,724	<b>31,9</b> 19
portion p Cols. 8, 1	26	ti	36	71	4	70 취	भूष्ट जो प्रमुख ना	190	47	19	28     	53	22     	;; ;
the prot	18,509	4,439	14,071	55,513	2,267	53,246	29,523	74,022	34,339	13,374	20,965	39,683	16,149	23,534
indicate etively;	19	1,	13	81	3	78	40	100	46	18	28	51	22	3.
l 10 to 15 on respe	24,569	6,339	18,230	52,822	586	52,236	31,276	77,391	35,142	14,276	21,166	41,949	17,000	<b>24,</b> 949
to 7 and populati	32	۲	24	68	I	67	39	100	44	17	27 	56	23	<b>;</b>
Cols: 2 Hindoo	17,826	5,536	12,290	41,941	1,066	40,875	21,976	59,767	27,414	11,111	16,303	32,353 !	13,865	18,488
The red ink figures in tion to the Mahomedan and to the Total Population,	28	9	19	72	52	70	4 <u>9</u>	100	46	19	27	51	23	ţ.,
he red ink he Mahor otal Popul	1,41,628	14,036	97,592	4,01,313	19,310	3,82,003	2,22,103	5,42,941	2,52,603	1,01,811	1,50,762	2,90,338	1,22,2€2	,70,076
to t	26	<b> </b>	18	7.1	4	70	41	100		19		53	22	



CHAPTER II-

APPENDICES Nos. 5 to 7.

Table of General Data for Assessment, other than

				Po	pulat	on.	Cat	t l e.		average				c
Name of Tehseel.	Name of Elaqa.	Number of villages.	Preponderating proprietary classes, with percentage of Rovenue paid.	Total.	Agricultural	Non-agricultural.	Total'and per square mile.	Plough cattle.	Number of ploughs.	No. of wells, with ave	g g	Irrigated.	Lepara.	v
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		12	13	
RAWULFINDEE	Arrah,	31 32 15	Gukhur 22, Awan 16, Boodhal 17, Goojur 12, Do. 24, Do. 18, Rajpoot 15, Awan 10, Bhukral 12, Adrah 10, Gukhur 7, Goojur 7, Do. 7, Awau 8, Goojur 24, Khutter 21, Tothal 8, Dhumial 6, Hunjal 25, Gukhur 23, Moghul 13, Do. 17, Goojur 21, Awan 8, Begwal 33, Dhoond 21,	8,670 10,662 6,874 8,723 29,919 9,979 15,112 15,344 8,327 5,048 8,487	6,869 5,319 7,023 5,393 7,541 15,138 6,768 11,999 9,744 7,481 4,203 7,181 4,758	1,978 4,351 3,639 1,481 1,382 14,781 3,211 3,113 5,600 846 875 1,306 544	6,349   184 9,614   250 2,685   102 9,004   249 9,780   179 16,236   148 16,675   135 12,026   200 2,708   72 4,093   145 9,711   115 4,329   85	2,900 642 2,165 1,998 5,743 1,889 4,261 4,023 1,482 1,345 2,368	1,224 832 342 921 925 3,092 1,008 1,981 1,880 856 662 1,264 621	9 153 15 92 57 33 7 15 26 3 1 8	1 2 4 3 3 2 2 2 3 2 1 2	9 347 55 232 150 75 535 534 39 3 2 6	670 920 347 711 1,013 2,065 1,128 1,951 1,442 649 643 1,464 852	
	Total,	411	******	1,40,524	98,417	42,107	1,11,210 152	31,293	14,79	417	2	2,015	3,855	41
MURREE	Dowul, Charhan, Kotlee, Kurror,	36 12 19 25	Dhoond, 100 Do 81 Suttee, 86 Dhoond, 100	7,801 4,806 7,756 4,928	7,471 3,935 7,535 4,744	330 -871 221 184	7,402 18 5,334 19 10,132 29 5,170 13	1,020 1,812	1,076 549 852 568		•••	287 198 167 119	1,675 704 1,172 502	1
<b>A</b>	Total,	92		25,291	23,685	1,606	28,038 19	5,638	3,054			771	4,143	2
KAHOULA.	Jusgum, Nurraco, Kahroo, Kahota, Kullur,	22 20 50 62 74	Jusgum 49, Suttee 36, Suttee, 97, Ghurwal 36, Junhal 13, Doolal 23, Koodal 11, Gukhur 8, Goojur 7.	5,495 12,329 11,070	3,998 4,889 10,780 9,251 23,981	218 606 1,549 1,819 5,865	5,435   24 6,459   28 10,355 173 10,198 152 22,829 203	1,154 3,814 3,373	496 575 1,960 1,671 4,468	28	 i 1	 16 9 144	273 580 1,072 650 3,785	1 &
я	Total,	228		62,956	52,899	10,057	55,276 79	17,612	9,107	29	1	169	6,360	9
GOULUL. KHAN.	Nurrallee, Bowul, Devi, Gooliana, Sookho,	41 56 79 99 103	Bhukral 11, Gukhur 8, Bhuttee 7, Do. 10, Goojur 31, Boodhal 8, 10. 6, Bhukral 5, Awan 12, Rajpoot 11,	18,864 17,675 21,319 21,360 23,742	712,888 13,586 16,786 16,263 17,513	5,976 4,089 4,563 6,097 6,229	15,587 210 12,068 184 23,054 175 20,156 190 22,015 220	3,619 7,269	2.930 2,377 3,944 3,419 3,982	17 10 120 84 18	1 5 1	19 19 162 77 17	1,554 821 2,463 1,764 2,152	4 1 7 4 4
	Total,	378	******	1,02,990	76,036	26,954	80,892 193	31,911	16,652	249	1	294	8,974	21
ATTUCA.	Havelee, Sirkanee, Ilurroh, lst, Do. 2nd, Surwala, Nulla,	46 42 20 25 35 25	Afghan 47, Awan 16, Do. 85, Goojur 10, Do. 23, Do. 33, Do. 18, Do. 46, Khutter 39, Awan 34, Afghan, 54,	17,611 25,536 7,918 7,251 10,786 8,289	12,700 15,874 4,512 5,440 8,688 5,602	4,911 9,662 3,406 1,811 2,098 2,687	12.139 143 14.903 164 9.013 184 7.385 191 16.943 77 10,292 111	6,120 3,044 2,115 4,005 2,914	1.194 2,219 1,485	317 312 23  117 140	5 4 3  2 4	1,481 1,238 814 965 288 597	7,503 14,227 1,469 671 1,328 704	7 7 3 4 6, 2,
	Total,	193	******	77,391	52,822	24,569	17,675 123		12,471	909	4	5,383	25,902 	31
FUTTEH JUNG.	Nulla, Futtch Jung, Usgum, Sohan, Kot,	25 29 36 57 49	Khuttur, 90, Ditto 52, Rajpoot 18, Awan 40, Alpial 16, Do. 17, Do. 33, Gheba, 98,	8,905 10,696 12,400 28,998 13,023	6,337 6,477 10,094 21,582 11,023	2,568 4,219 2,306 7,416 2,000	10,792 105 14,054 102 8,207 80 25,554 129 16,209 62	6,997	1,635 1,612 2,086 4,971 2,243	56 38 125 701 35	4 3 4 3		869 1,448 3,083 3,451 2,331	4. 7. 15. 26.
	Total,	196	*****	74,022	55,513	18,509	74.816 93	19,974	11,547	955	4	3,291	11,182	58,
EE GHEB.	Seel, Khoonda, Jundal, Mukhud,	17 37 12	Jodhree, 27, Do 90, Khuttur 47, Boogdial 23, Afghan, 50,	28,292 3,157 21.562 9,756	20,412 2,740 13,219 5,570	7,880 417 8 243 1,186	24,783	1,071 6,446 2,874	4.271 598 4.035 1,469	485 12 251 99	3 2 1	1.899 35 648 134	1,495 252 1,053 518	11, 1, 6, 4,
PINDEE	Total,	130	******	59,767 	41,941	17,826	64,970 51	19,464	9,373	817	3	2,716	3,318	23,
٠	GRAND TOTAL,	1658		5,42,941	4,01,313	1,41,628	4,97,865 83	1,49,291	77,001	3,406	3	14,642	73,734	1,89,

No. 5.

those in Table of Principal Comparative Data.

vate	d,			Uncu	ltivat	e d.	square		assessment.	Ave	rage of S Settlemen		Reven	ue recommer	ided by
gated.		rated.	abandoned.		and Rent free		Total area in acres and square		sikh assess	μů	years.	, i			dent or istant.
Mirah II.	Total.	Total cultivated.	Lately aban	Culturable.	Waste and lands.	Total.	ital area i		Average of sikh	First 3 years.	Second 2 y	Third 5 years.	Chowdrees.	Tehseeldars.	Superintendent Extra Assistant.
	_		-		-{	I ——	·			·			.	<u> </u>	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	. <del></del>	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
7,932 2,743 1,968 4,293 5,200 12,754 4,550 15,050	6,051 3,550 6,011 8,026 26,874 8,402 21,526	6,398 4,611 6,243 8,176 26,949 8937 22,060	158 149 346 436 1,694 897 1,809	1,801 1,610 1,713 2,219 5,773 1,958 6,763	9,744 15,976 11,516 14,816 24,263 26,759 22,672 48,523	11,665 17,976 -13,275 16,875 26,918 34,226 25,522 57,095	22,114 24,333 16,886 23,118 35,094 61,175 34,459 79,155	26 36 55 96 54 122	17,014 16,325 5,132 14,445 12,496 24,055 15,621 23,158	17,773 16,325 5,132 14,446 12,496 24,055 15,621 23,158	14,459 13,864 4,503 12,770 11,051 22,169 12,991 20,749	14.163 13,204 4,309 12,088 11,239 33,832 12,815 21,033	13,017 12,351 4,449 11,544 10,402 33,059 13,013 21,885	12,772 12,709 4,378 11,605 10,579 36,005 13,270 21,008	12,4 12,6 4,4 11,8 10,7 35,4 12,6 21,7
8.013 6,080 4,249 2,012 2,925	7,944 6,68 <b>9</b>	14,427 7,947 6,691 15,7.17 5,146	884 462 348 1,356 898	4,364 1,290 1,459 8,060 1,277	19,877 14,275 9,620 28,813 25,171	24,125 16,027 11,427 38,220 27,346	38,552 23,974 18,118 53,966 32,492	60 37 28 84 51	21,383 6,362 10,602 15,877 4,605	21,383 6,362 10,602 15,877 4,605	19,625 6,366 8,926 14,299 4,564	19,574 5,586 8,874 14,069 4,561	18,904 5,819 8,161 11,549 5,631	19,950 5,400 8,060 14,496 5,285	19,4 5,4 8,7 14,5 5,4
85,769	1,40,756	1,42,771	9,587	39,053	2,72,025	1,20,665	4,63,436	724	1,87,834	1,87,834	1,66,329	1,75,447	1,69,814	1,75,517	1,74,8
1,083 806 1,450 1,270	4,865 2,255 4,180 2,431	4,152 2,453 3,347 2,550	435 430 507 186	40 124 240 170	1,75,642 2,24,014	2,58,423 1,76,196 2,24,791 2,51,730	2,62,575 1,78,649 2,28,138 <b>2,5</b> 4,280	410 279 354 397	2,062 1,462 2,266 2,130	2,062 1,462 2,266 2,130	2,062 1,339 2,267 2,130	2,155 1,381 2,277 2,132	2,425 1,635 2,135 2,106	2,758 1,695 2,35 <b>5</b> 2,345	2,31 1,4 2,24 2,15
4,609	11,731	12,502	1,550	574	9,09,008	9,11,140	9,23,642	1443	7,920	7,920	7,812	7,945	8,301	9,153	8,16
1,408 1,036 10,204 10,891 21,167	2,323 2,136 12,537 12,475 31,012	2,423 2,136 12,537 12,475 31,012	145 179 833 782 441	134 187 1,288 1,787 4,883	1,45,570 1,44,479 23,604 27,801 36,679	1,45,849 1,44,845 25,725 30,370 41,003	1,48,279 1,46,981 38,262 42,815 72,015	231 229 60 67 113	1,913 1,738 13,211 11,555 63,487	1,913 1,738 13,211 11,555 53,487	1,915 1,748 13,212 11,288 46,479	1,952 1,766 13,316 11,286 46,520	1,950 1,791 13.285 12,131 43,911	•••	2,04 1,84 13,36 12,04 43,96
44,706	60,583	60,583	2,380	7,279	3,78,133	3,87,792	4,48,382	700	81,904	81,904	74,612	74,840	73,068	***	73.25
23,478 16,566 31,769 27,061 24,772	29 264 19,354 41,143 32,943 31,571	29,264 19,354 41,443 32,943 31,571	706 194 1,019 734 675	4,770 2,107 6,821 6,923 7,275	13,857 20,242 34,609 29,983 24,391	18,333 22,543 42,449 37,640 32,341	70,583	74 65 131 110 100	740,525 28,017 52,019 56,613 46,277	40,525 28,017 52,019 56,613 46,277	36,136 24,794 45,941 44,318 38,712	36.150 25,447 26,506 45,090 37,880	34,790 25,407 46,784 41,308 35,772	33,797 25,271 46,142 39,831 35,702	33,50 24,78 46,10 40,46 34,49
1,23,649	1,54,575	1,54,575	3,328	26,896	1,23,082	1,53,306 ———	3,07,881	481 		2,23,451 		1,91,073	1,84,061	1,80,643	1,79,35
16,496 9,484 7,333 7,893 22,234 14,078	32,757 32,542 12,616 15, 63 30,393 17,934	32,757 32,542 12,616 15,163 30,393 17,934	943 676 296 412 2,950 857	5,650 6,752 1,768 2,207 14,434 5,674	14,803 18,214 16,618 6,877 93,900 34,571	21,396 25,642 18.682 9,496 1,21,284 41,132	54,153 58,184 31,298 24,659 1,41,677 59,066	85 91 49 39 221 92	41,383 54,681 16,809 15,956 12,451 17,917	41,383 54,691 16,809 15,956 12,451 17,917	35,308 46,825 15,445 13,696 11,093 15,888	31,899 42,978 14,926 13,173 11,809 15,837	30,924 50,395 14,565 13,727 12,030 15,073	14,763 12,957 10,842 13,995	41,52 56,23, 14,21 12,85, 10,89; 14,41;
<b>7</b> 8,518	1,41,405	1,41,405	6,164	36,485	1,84,983	2,27,632	3,69,037	577	1,59,197	1,59,197	1,38,255	1,30,622	1,42,704	52,557	1,50,12
15,770 14,631 10,712 14,514 9,232	21,253 21,046 22,082 35,697 38,237	21,253 21,046 22,082 35,697 38,237	780 2,555 671 592 3,40 <b>6</b>	7,440 12.207 6,460 8,551 44,409	35,840 52,436 36,569 81,777 81,068	44,060 67,198 43,700 90,920 1,28,883	65,313 88,244 65,782 1,26,617 1,67,120	138 103 198	15,035 15,461 33.669 52,995 15,239	15,035 15,461 33,669 52,995 15,239	14,167 13.366 27,531 47,570 13,903	15,031 13,298 27,442 50,392 13,727	15,253 12,250 27,467 49,875 13,480	12,587 11,970 27,445 50,395 13,507	13,40° 11,87 27,120 50,810 13,482
64,859	1,38,315	1,38,315	8,004	79,067	2,87,690	3.74,761	5,13,076	802	1,32,399	1,32,399	1,16,537	1,19,890	1,18,325	1,15,914	1,16,684
49,700 10,445 52,323 17,963	61,773 12,152 60,666 22,647	64.773 12,192 60,666 22,647	3.531 1.228 5,232 948	15,110 46,127	1,47,406 36,321 2,21,273 1,34,189	52,662 2,72,632		417 16 521 227	35,459 3,445 33,605 4,484	35,459 3,145 33,605 4,484	32,392 3,329 29,445 3,917	33.087 3,564 29,780 5,188	36,629 4,192 33,613 7,923	41,528 3,066 35,100 5,495	36,865 4,190 32,830 <b>7,39</b> 5
1,30,431	1,60,278	1,60,278	10,939	1,20,297	5,19,192	6,50,428	8,10,706	1267	77,994	77,994	69,083	71,919	82,357	86,189	81,280
5,32,541	8,10,429	8,10,429	41,960	3,09,651	26,74,120	30,25,731	38,36,160	5999	7,90,699	7,90,699	7,62,559	7,71,736	7,78,630	6,19,963	7,83,695





Appendix

ABSTRACT of Average Sikh Jumas of

No 4 Malana	Many of Plans	Names of Kardars with pe-			Average Sikh
Name of Tehseel.	Name of Elaqa.	riods of Assessment.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
	Arrah, Bunda, $\begin{cases} 1\\2 \end{cases}$		16,525 12,111 3,647	17,184 16,522 4,633	16,803 11,760 4,446
ĺ	Tukhtpurree, $\begin{cases} 1\\ 2 \end{cases}$		11,395 9,894	13,195 12,587	12,027 11,297
RAWUL PINDER,	Rawul pindee, Sydpoor, Sung Janee,	1st. Dul Sing from 1838 to 1839. 2nd. Kishen Kor from 1840	33,904 14,231 24,852	39,205 15,235 24,483	33,303 15,426 20,414
	Kooree, $\dots \begin{cases} 1 \\ 2 \end{cases}$	to 1846. 3rd. Dul Sing for 1847.	19,387 6,689	20,709 6,798	18,88 <b>2</b> 6,60 <b>3</b>
1	Khurora, Moghul,		13,514 10,636	14,421 11,441	13,240 11,63 <b>7</b>
FUTTEH JUNG, {	Usgum, Sohan,		24,824 46,148	30,289 48,296	27,074 46,979
Goodur Khan,	Devi,	6	43,332	50,598	48,673
RAWUL PINDER,	Phoolgiran,		•••••	7,759	6,025
Murrer, {	Dewul, Charhan, Kotlee, Kuror,	Maha-Raja Goolab Sing's Jugeer.			*****
1	Jusgum, Nurai,	} Ditto	•••••		*****
Киноота,	Kahroo, Kuhoota,	} Ditto, from 1840 to 1846.	•••••	21,036 16,370	12,7, 12,2;
· ·	Kullur,	)	53,018	62,459	55,4
Goodur Khan,	Nurali, Bewul,	Ditto.	42,510 30,707	46,855 34,157	<b>62,</b> 0
Coosen Khan,	Gooliana, Sookho,	Sirdars Attareewalla from 1804 to 1847.	41,897 49,030	63,217	60,2 44,1
FUTTER JUNG, {	Futtch Jung, Nulla,	Bhace Mahoo Sing, Ram	15,068 14,625	15,565 14,608	15, 13,
Аттоск, {	Surwala, $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1\\2\end{array}\right.$	Kishen, and Dewan Sookh- raj from 1838 to 1847.	13,060 18,562 19,257	13,009 18,592 18,665	12, 18 17
	Havelee,	17	27,349 41,245	27,658 44,836	
Futten Jung,	Koto,		16,942	16,951	1(
PINDEE GHER,	Scel, Khoonda, Jundal,	10 1017.	38,070	40,225	4! 4
	Mookhud, 5 Villages of Jubbee, 7 Villages of	1	•••••	2,941	••••
	(Mookhud,	1		2,178	

No. 6.
Elagas for various periods.

Asses ments.		Rogency assessment by Major Nicholson and Mr. Bowring.	REMARKS.
1111	*****	17,778 16,825 5,132	
••••	•••••	5,132	
	******	14,445 12,496	
••••		36,076	
		15,621 23,158	
	••••	21,383	
••••		6,362	
	•	15,877	
•••		10,602	
••••	•••••	33,669 <b>52,</b> 995	
		52,019	
****		ſ	5° - 5
***	•••••	4,605	
***	******	2,062 1,462 2,266 2,130	
***		2,266	Str. 5
•••	•••••	2,130	
	*****	1,913	
	•••••	1,738	
•••	*****	13,212 11,555	
			सर्वामेष ज्ञाने
15,993	*****	53,487	
44,46 <b>2</b> 38,98 <b>6</b>	*****	40,525 28,017	
60,227 $12,730$	*****	56,613 46,277	
14,084		15,461	
12,969		15,035	
11,185	•••••	12,451	
17,855 16,096	******	12,451 16,809 15,956	
38,686	·		
58,686 53,09 <b>7</b>	•••••	41,383 54,681	
16,712	19,683	1	
45,774	40,594		
3,883	4,780	4.445	
1,400		35,459 4,445 33,605	
	2,941	9.400	
•••		2,400	
	2,173	2,084	





Appendi

ABSTRACT Statement of Putwarree's

					tches			ces on	lected.		ees.		Disti	ibution of Sav	ings.
Nowher	Name of Tubs	cel.	Number of Villages.	Area.	Nurrher of fields or ratches of Khusreh.	Population.	Jumas,	Average percentage of fees on Junna.	Total Putwarric's fees collected	Number of Putwarrees.	Proposed pay of Putwarrees.	Savings	Pay of Nach Cancon-	Enam to Lumberdars.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	11	15
1	Rawul Pindee	, ···	411	4,64,898	5,55,339	1, 10,524	1,58,900	4 12	7,550	61	6,153	1,397	•••	1,397 1 gamenatar 1,57,7 - 2	1,39]
2	Murree,	•••	92	16,206	1,95,165	25,291	7.874	7 4 8	604	7	604	•••	•••	75 ( per cm/, 7, .7.7	71
3	Kuhoota,	***	228	1,59,976	2,98,242	62,956	73,032	5 - 4	3,712 8	32	3,0 <b>3</b> 5∤	677		677 E per cent on 67,749	677
.4	Goojur Khan,	•••	378	3,09,039	4,7-1,852	1,02,990	lit-S	5 1 5 1	8,882	68	7,140	1,742	,,,	1,742 t per cent on 1,74,102	1,74:
5	Attock,	***	193	3,59,377	2,55,839	77,391	1,29,693	5 14	7,624	49	5,367	2,257	1,080	1,177 	2,257
6	Futteh Jung,	•••	196	4,99,276	3,11,092	74,022	1,12,466	4 14 8	5,525	41	4,635	893		893 1 percent on 89,355	89:
7	Pindee Gheb,		130	7,91,953	2,40,713	59,767	76,353	6	4,606 8	35	3,936}	670	240	354 1 per cent or 35,446	591
	Total		1,658	<b>26,</b> 00,725	23,31,242	5.42,911	7,31,666		38,501	296	30,868	7,636	1,020	6,315 1 per cent on 6,31,687	1

No. 7.

Circles in the District of Rawulpindee.

Pu(w)	trress.			Ave	ruge of	-				Pay.		
Residents of this Dis-	Arsende to to 1	Villages per Putwaree.	Area per Putwarree.	Jumma per Putwarree.	No. of fields per Put- warrec.	Pepulation per Put- wantee.	Pay per Putwance.			Percentage of Putwarree's Pay.		REMARKS.
16	17	18	19	20	21	29	23		' _	24		25
58	3	7	7,621	2,605	9,104	2,301	100	13	1 1	3	14	lucu enter-
7		13	2,315	1,125	<b>२</b> ७,,881	0,613	86	4	7	7	4	y of reference has
29	3	7	4,099	2,220	9,320	1,967	94	13		4	2	ily, which for facilit
61	7	5 <u>}</u>	4,515	2,593	<b>6,</b> 980	1,515	103		3	4		aufec plots. a or net dumna or
46	3	4	7,331	2,647	5,221	यन्त्रम् <b>व न</b> 1,579	109	8	6	4	¥	where m and M
<b>4</b> 0	4	41/2	11,317	2,556	7,070	1,682	105	-1		4	3	es Jageer and Ch
31	1	4	22,627	<b>2,1</b> 82	6,878	1,70s	112	7		5	•••	In Column 7 the Jumma includes Jageer and Chahara mad Manfee plots. In Column 14 the enam is calculated at one per cent on the Khaka or not Jumma only, which for facility of reference has been earlier in the same Column.
270	21	5 }	8,786	2,482	7,876	 I,×31	103	15		4	3	In Column 74 In Column 14 In Column: 14 In C

J. E. CRACROFT,

Settlement Officer.



CHAPTER III.

APPENDICES Nos. 8 to 10.

यसम्बद्धाः नगर्न

				Lit	igated c	ascs inv	olving i	nvestign	lions an	d record a	of cvide.	nce.	<del></del>
No	Name of Officer.	Period of service.	Boundary disputes.	Proprietary claims to entire villages.	Dirto ditto to plots of land.	Division of land.	Maafce investiga-	Disputes regarding share of assessment allorted to land.	1 2 7	Disputes regarding status of cuitivators, or demand for which they are finite.	Magisterial cases.	Appeals.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1.1
1	Mr. Arthur Bran- dreth, Settlement Officer,	June 1855 to Juny 1856,	29	16	39	4	2,011	1	7		•••		2,10
2	Captain Pollock Dy. Commissioner,	Novr. 1859 to March 1860,		30	25	•••	7	ļ 	142	•••	•••	72	283
3	Captain Dwyer, Offg. Depy. Commr	April to November 1860,	2	73	37	5		3	300	1	•••	130	55
4	Major Cracroft Dy, Comr. & Settle- ment Officer,	}	1,162	920	6,369	172	747	378	2,179	67	14	1,069	13,06
		TOTAL,	1,193	1,039	6,470	£181	2,765	382	2,625	68	11	1,271	16,00
5	Lieutenant Battye, Assistant Comr.	Ostober 1855 to April 1859,			409	82	620	1		4	4		1,12
c	Lieut. Shortts, Do.	Jany. 1858 to De.	•••		i.	9		2	ļ 	26	•••	•••	7
7	Faizool Hussun, Ex- tra Asst. Come.,	May 1856 to June 1857,	•••		490			]		24	•••	···	51
8	Ameer Chund, Do.	{June 1855 to April 1860,			13,983	267		377		2,230		•••	6,85
9	Ahmed Hussun, Su- perintendent,	May 1856 to Septr. 1857,	•••	•••	86	2			•••	77	•••		15
10	Zoolfkar Allee, Do.	{ May 1860 to April 1862,		•••	372	60		40	•••	55	•••	•••	52
11	Hooree Lall, Do.	May 1860 to Jany.   1861,		•••	300	17		13	i	313		•••	61
12	Bunsee Dhur, Do.	Do. to Septr. 1864,		•••	2,801	690		943		1,277		•••	5,71
13	Sooltan Allee, Extra Assistant Comr.,	} Do. to July 1861.		•••	512	•••		38	   	34	•••	•	58
14	Doobey Buldeo Sa- hoy, Ditto,	Do. to Jany. 1861.	•••	•••	528	•••		76	]      	66	•••		65
15	Kumia Lall, Su- perintendent,	June 1861 to May 1863,		•••	607	19		20		101			751
16	Hookum Chund, Ex- tra Asst. Comr.,	August 1861 to September 1864,		49	5,561	737		1,362	   56	1,518		259	9,5
17	Irshad Allee, Su- perintendent,	August 1862 to September 1861,			2,332	230	,	801	! !	318			3,7
		Тотац,		49	18,528	2,113	620	3,683	56	610	4	259	31,4
	GRANI	) TOTAL,	1,193	1,088	24,998	2,294	5,385	1,065	2,681	6,168	18	1,530	47,4

No 8.

Department of the Rawul Pindee District, from June 1855 to 30th September 1864.

Matter	s connected	with the	preparatio	m of Khev	vuis.	relating		acres.	l : a-	
Village Hudbust maps prepared.	Preparation of geneo- icgnal trees a state ments of slanes.	Villages Measured.	Statistical returns destatements prepared.	Khuteonees and Khewuts prepared.	Тотаг,	Miscellaneous matters relating to measurements, &c.	GRAND TOTAL.	Measurements made in acres.	Assessments announced: mount of Jumma.	REMARKS.
1.5	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
						93	2,200			
<b></b>		•••		•••	•••	540	823		86,027	
				•••		758	1,309	•••	97,018	
1,658	ย7ห	378	8	•••	2,422	9,479	24,968	3,07,881	5,46,620	
1,658	378	378	8		2,122	10,870	29,300	3,07,881	7,29,665	
	131	131			268	1,331	2,719	21,479		
	133	133	•••		266	1,158	1,502	3,74,917	•••	
	210	210	•••		420	2,173	1	2,72,039	•••	
•••	301	301	<b>,</b>	607	1,209	1,285	12,351	4,09,915		
	92	92	•••		184	409	752	62,164		
	45	45	•••	19	109	248	884	59,284		
	49	49	•••		98	504	1,215	1,67,120		
•••	316	316	•••	60	692	1,400	7,806	9,63,908		
		•••	•••		•••	563	1,147	•••		
	•••	•••		378	378	424	1,472	•••		
				163	163	140	1,062			
		•••		297	297	1,530	11,402			
				126	126	390	4,233	;   <sub>-</sub>		
	1 280	1,280		1,618	4,210	14,561	50,183	3 23,30,85		
1,658	1,658	1,658	8	1,648	6,632	25,431	79,183	26,38,79	7,29,665	





STATEMENT shewing the extent to which Talooqdaree Allowan

		At	15 7	ner c	ent.			<del>,</del>	<i>At</i> 10	per	cent.	-	-	At	I.z, §	9-6 p	er ces per I	it, or	1 a	nna		,	It 8	per	cen	t.		At	6-4 1
Name of Tubseel.	Junima of whoie Village with Taloocdaree in red ink.		Jumma of Portions of Willames	with Tabokdarce in red ink.		Total.		Talooqdaree in red ink.		with Takeudares in red ink.		Total.			Talvoydaree in rid ink.		Jumma of portions of Villages with Tabokdaree in red ink.		Total.		Jumma of whole Villages with	Tarooquarec in reu ing.		Junitra of portions of Villages	with tarooquaree in red ink.		Total.		Jumma of whole Villages with Talooguatee in red ink.
Rawulpindee,			•••				2,68				1 '	80	6 6	:	1.1	106		110	3	11	1					   			- 1
Murree,			•••				. 30	) 3				30.					1 1		1		•••			i		:			- 1
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No 9 have been granted to Superior from Inferior Proprietors.

cent, or I	I anna per opee.	2	At 5 per cent.	At 3-2 p	er cent, or 6 pie per Kupec,	: By Mutual con	sent.		Total.
Jumma of portions of Villages with Islooddaree in red ink.		Jumma of whole Villages with Talcoqdaree to red ink.	Jumma of portions of Villages with Talooqdaree in red ink. Total,	Jumma of whole Villages with Talouqdaree in red ink.	Jumma of pertions of Villages with Taloogdarce in red ink. Total.	Jumma of whole Villages with Tahouddaree in red ink. Jumma of portions of Villages with Tahouddaree in red ink.	Tetal.	Jumma of whole Villages with Taluoquaree in red luk.	Jemma of portions of Villages with Taluer, dates in red link.
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Appendix No. 10.

Statement Shewing the disposal of APPEALS in the Settlement Department.

			How pis	POSED OF		
Name of Appelate Court.	Names of Officers whose decisions were appealed against.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Modified or returned for re-investiga- tion.	Toral.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Settlt, officer.	Lieutenant Battye, Assistant Commissioner,	9	3	11	23	
Ditto.	Licutenant Shortts, Assistant Commissioner,	21	4	3	28	
Ditto.	Figul Hussein, E Asstt. } Commissioner, }	6	1	2	3	
Ditto.	Ameen Chund, Supdt. of Settlement, }	214	27	69	310	
Ditto.	Ahmed Hussein, Ditto.	1	e notation of the state of the	2	3	
Ditto. Hookum Chund E. A. C.	Zoolficar Allee,	27 } 28	1	21	1 } 50	
Sett. Officer,	Horce Lall, Superintendent of Settlement.	14	5.	14	63	
Ditto. Hookum Chund E. A. C.	Bunscedhur Ditto, Ditto Ditto,	17 27	13 9 31 } 13	15 31	36 35 } 71	
Sett. Officer,	Doobey Buldeo Sahoy, } E. Assistant Commr. }	58	13	23	99	
Ditto.	Sooltan Alleo Ditto,	11	I	14	26	
Ditto,	Kunniah Lall, Supdt. of Settlt }	10	2	20	32	
Ditto,	Hookum Chund, Extra } Assistant Cour }	281	36	239	556	
Ditto.  Hookum Chund E. A. C	Irshad Allee, Superintendent of Settlment,	15 151	} 47	22	37 253 } 290	
Total	Settlement Officer, Hookum Chund E A. C.	684	97	490 56 } 546	1,271 259 }1,530	



FROM

## THE HON'BLE E. L. BRANDRETH, COMMISSIONER AND SUPDT.

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

To

## THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER,

PUNJAB.

Dated 4th January, 1865.

The Settlement Report of the Rawul Pindee District, dated 8th October last, was printed before it was sent to me by the Settlement Officer, Major Cracroft, by the special orders I understand of the Governor-General himself, and I have only now received a copy. You are doubtless also familiar with the contents of this report, and therefore it seems unnecessary that I should write anything about it by way of introduction or general description of its contents; all that I propose is to state the grounds on which I would ask the sanction of the Government to the assessments fixed by Major Cracroft, and then to make a few remarks upon such other parts of Major Cracroft's report as appear to call for remark. My own knowledge of the District is so limited compared with Major Cracroft's long experience that I could add nothing to the very complete information which he has acquired.

2. The following is a Statement by Tehseels, 1st of the total Jummas including both Jagheer and Khalsa, and 2nd of the Khalsa Jummas to which sanction is requested: the details of the latter are not given in the printed report, but I have taken them from the No. VI. Statement.

Nam	ie of Tenseels.		Total Jumma including both Jagheer and Khalsa.	Khalsa Jumma to which sanction is requested.
Rawul Pindee, Murree, Kahoota, Goojurkhan, Attock, Futteh Jung, Pindee Gheb,	•		7,986 72,771 1,75,885 1,29,200 1,11,203	1,39,772 7,479 67,749 1,74,102 1,17,790 1,00,108 70,869
designation of the Second Designation	To	TAL,	7,29,665	6,77,864

- 3: In a District with such great diversities in its surface as Rawul Pindee, nothing like uniformity in the rates applied to the cultivation, could be expected or ought to be attempted. The cultivation may be either rich land in the bed of a stream, or land of the poorest description on the high bank, or the land may be irrigated from wells containing an exhaustless supply of water. or such a limited supply as to be hardly worth the labour of drawing, or the land may be irrigated in the same way from streams with a continued and. abundant supply, or from streams the supply from which is both limited and uncertain, or the land may be on such a slope that the rain water runs off too rapidly to do much good, or the land though originally on a slope may have been so banked up by the industry of the cultivator as to retain all the water that would otherwise have run off, or the soil may be of a kind to produce no. thing without excessive rain, or it may be of a kind that retains moisture for a long time after a very limited fall of rain. From these and many other similarly opposing causes no description of soil classified by the Settlement Officer. is either in the whole tract, or even in any particular village, of uniform capacity.
- 4. At the commencement of the Settlement an attempt was made to ascertain the produce of the different varieties of soil by having the crop on a certain quantity of land cut and weighed on the spot, but as was the case, I believe in most other settlements, no reliable results were derived from this mode of procedure, nor were the jummas in the time of the Sikhs, as far as they could be ascertained, of much use owing to uncertainty as to the amount collected, and as to the amount inclusive of the jumma that was taken in the way of extra cesses, fines, &c. From these and other sources, however, of enquiry combined, Major Cracroft deduced what he calls a standard rate, which he used more by way of test and comparison, not as sufficient in itself for the assessment.
- sion he draws from a comparison of the population of different illaquas, when, for instance, comparing one illaqua in which the cultivation is as 2 acres to each inhabitant, with another illaqua in which the average is 4 acres, he says, it stands to reason that the former will bear a much higher rate of assessment than the latter, for my belief is that over population is the real cause of most complaints regarding over-assessment in the country. Mr. Arthur Brandreth and Captain Davies have shewn conclusively that this is the reason why a greater revenue cannot be realized without occasioning great dissatisfaction from several villages in the Jehlum and Shahpoor Districts, and it is not probable that there is any very different state of things in Rawul Pindee, for though the total amount of waste is enormous, yet the amount of recorded culturable waste is not great, and when we consider how notorious it is that in all settlements

- a much greater amount of culturable waste is recorded than really exists, and that some part of it must be kept for the grazing of the village cattle, it is not probable that in most villages there is any capability left for a further extension of cultivation.
- 6. But it is evident that the main grounds of Major Cracroft's assessments were the enquiries he made from the people, using his standard rates and the Summary Settlement Jummas as the means of enquiry. This is in most Districts the only effectual way of ultimately determining what the proper Jumma ought to be, and Major Cracroft had a knowledge of his District such as few Officers have ever possessed elsewhere-all knew where to go for information and who were the men he could trust. There is probably no Officer in the Puniab who was ever left for so long a time in the charge of the same District. He commenced, I believe, his service in the civil department in the Rawul Pindea District, and has risen in it through the various grades of Assistants and Deputy Commissioners to the charge of a Commissionership, and when to these considerations is added the fact that a great part of the asses sment has already been in opera tion and proved for the last seven years, and that none of the assessments are less than 2 years old, and that the total period proposed for the assessment of each illaqua is only 10 years, I feel no hesitation in asking the sanction of the Government to these assessments for that period, or for such further period as may elapse before another revision is thought necessary.
- 7. In para 124 of his report, Major Cracroft alludes to the difficulties connected with the question of burning the forests in the Murree hills, which was in former times the universal custom, but has for some years past been prohibited. If the forest is burned a great destruction of wood is the consequence, but if the people are not allowed to burn it their pastures are never properly renewed, and they are unable to arrange for the long fallows required by the peculiarity of the hill soil. In this matter, Major Cracroft writes, "some compromise will have to be effected in concert with the people."
- 8. This is now being effected by marking off separately the great forest tracts, but leaving sufficient forest within the circuit of each village for all ordinary requirements of pasture and future cultivation. Within their own circuits it is proposed to allow the villagers to burn the grass or cut the wood to any extent they may require. This arrangement will occasion some loss as regards the wood which has hitherto been preserved to the Government, but the villagers, the Deputy Commissioner informs me, are highly satisfied with it; they had a claim in common justice to some such measure of relief, and provided the great mass of the forest is reserved for the Government, all reasonable objects which the Government may have in view as regards forest conservancy would

to be attained.

- 9. In para: 276 Major Cracroft refers to the arrangements made regarding the Putwarrees. The rates of Putwarrees' fees were certainly fixed much too high in the first instance, and though Major Cracroft has revised the circles and considerably reduced the total cost, and though there is some reason to be given for the still extra high rate of payment from the great extent of the village areas, I am not quite satisfied yet that the village account department is not more costly than it ought to be. It would be very unadvisable however to make any more changes during the currency of the present Settlement. The savings thus effected by the reduction of the Putwarrees' fees have not been given to the villages, because the amount allowed for the Putwaree was taken into account, among other things, in fixing the jumma of each village. but the savings have been appropriated with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor for two very laudable purposes, -one is the entertainment of Naib Kanoongoes,—the other is the grant of inams, which have been fixed at the rate of one per cent. in each illaqua to one, two or more of the principal headmen in each illaqua. This I consider was a very important measure, many of the headmen had been cut down from the large emoluments which they enjoyed under former Governments to a minute share in the 5 per cent. lumburdaree allowance of our system, and were very discontented in consequence; the measure has done much to propitiate them.
- 10. In para 5: 289—295 Major Craeroft alludes to some cases relating to proprietary rights, in which I differed from his decisions. In regard to these cases I was guided by two considerations, 1st that in all cases of doubt it was better to ascertain the existing status, especially where the village had been well managed, than to revive antiquated claims to proprietorship; 2nd that in cases where the dispute related solely to the share in the rent which the Government by its light assessments had relinquished as compared with what was taken by former Governments, the Government thought its officers ought to have some voice in determining to whom such share should be given, and that in so determining it should be guided by some regard for the person already in possession, and by what appeared best for the interest of the village. In these cases it was only in maintaining the existing status against change in the management of the village from fear of the consequences of a change, and doubts as to its justice that I differed from Major Cracroft.
- 11. I never saw more complete or exhaustive enquiries into the facts of every case than were made either by Major Cracroft himself, or under his instructions by the Extra Assistants employed under him. In each important case the record alone was, as Major Cracroft says, nearly a mule load in weight. In the first place each party in a case gave as witnesses all the persons below

ing to his particular faction who it which the known beforehand would tell only word for word the same story as the party by whom they were called; then the testimony of all the principal zemindars in the neighbourhood, who might be supposed to know any thing about the case was taken by order of the Court, most of these also gave evidence on one side or the other, not according to the truth, but according to whichever of the two contending factions they were the more attached—the case would be finally decided on the evidence perhaps of some 2 or 3 witnesses, whom the Settlement Officer from his own special knowledge of their character and circumstances deemed the most trustworthy. It was very seldom that I ever found the facts differently to what Major Cracroft laid down; it was almost impossible for a Court of appeal not possessing Major Cracroft's special knowledge to come to any other decision, nor had I any reason to feel other than the most implicit confidence in the result of his investigations; if ever I differed from him it was solely with reference to the conclusion to be drawn from the facts.

- 12. The perjury, if what each person considered only the proper duty he owed to his faction should be designated by so harsh a term, committed in the Settlement investigation, was something frightful, and was committed in utter contempt of the courts, and with perfect fearlessness as to any penal consequences. Whether any attempt made at the commencement to put down this offence would have been successful, I will not undertake to say, but if it could have been done it was very desirable, if for no higher end, at any rate to have reduced the mass of records that have been accumulated, to such an extent that though piled up to the roofs of the large record rooms, there is still not sufficient space for them.
- 13. The factions which exist throughout the District in so many villages and illaquas, are the great difficulties against which we have to contend in all Judicial investigations. No one scarcely dares give evidence against another belonging to the same faction, the principal men of the village are of course more immediately concerned in the matter whatever it was, out of which the faction arose, but even subordinate members of the village community, who were in no way concerned with the original cause of enmity, are compelled to gain either one faction or the other, as their only means of living in safety.
- 14. These factions generally have their origin in some blood feud. The Highlander in "Rob Roy" that went to fight against the red MacGregor for the sole reason that the MacGregor had a long time ago killed his cousin, seven times removed Duncan MacGaren, is an exact type in regard to his feelings in such a matter of a great part of the population of this Division. If a defendant is asked to cross-examine a witness who has given evidence against him, he

will generally ask some such question as this. Whether some ancestor of his had not killed some distant relative of the witness, and if the witness answers in the affirmative. he will not perhaps ask him another question but sit down with a look of satisfaction on his face, as if it must be quite clear to the Court that not a word of truth could be expected from the mouth of such a witness.

- 15. In para: 300 Major Cracroft alludes to the "Malik Qubza" creation by Mr. Thornton, for getting rid of what was considered the anomaly of a person being recorded a cultivator, and yet paying no rent to the proprietor. The "Malik Qubza", Major Cracroft says, "does not share in the village responsibility, and enjoys no share in the common land or profits", and he considers "that this creation of Mr. Thornton's was the only way out of a great difficulty."
- 16. It is not quite clear to me, however, that this was the proper way out of the difficulty, whether they were recorded as cultivators, at any rate the class of holders paying by bauch were equally responsible with the proprietors for the revenue of the whole village, whereas it seems evident that in many villages the lands are already well subdivided while cultivation has reached its limit so that there are no common profits, and none to be expected; the only thing to be expected is loss from any of the proprietors defaulting from extravagance, or deserting in consequence of famine, and from paying their share of this, the "Malik Qubzas" are exempted
- 17. If it was desirable to exempt any class of proprietors from the general village responsibility, they ought, I think, to have been charged with the payment of a small Malikana, and to have been termed "Malikadna" Qubza inferior proprietors rather than "Malik Qubza" entire proprietors of their holdings-they are confessedly in an inferior position to the village proprietary body, whom rather than such holders as the "Malik Qubza," it was, I imagine, the intention of Government to benefit, in limiting its claim as regards the amount to be demanded as revenue to one-Lalf, whatever might be ascertained to be the gross rental. I see, however, from the table he has given at the conclusion of the para; to which I have referred, that Major Cracroft has very materially departed in practice from the description he has given of Mr. Thornton's expecient that the Malik Qubza was to pay only the Government demand, for the great majority of the Malik Qubza are, and I think very properly, recorded as "paving besides the Government demand, a percentage tee as well" I think it probable from what I have seen of Major Cracroft's more recent decisions that it was principally in the early stages of the Settlement that their "Malik Qubzas, were exempted from paying Malikana.

- 18. In paras 303-305, Major Cracroft gives a very complete account of the treatment of the non-proprietary cultivators in this District. The rule was that twelve years clear occupancy prior to British rule constituted the title to being recorded as hereditary cultivator. I think this was a very reasonable limit, and that a due consideration to the claims of both parties is apparent therein; to the proprietors, because it would not have been fair to make the 12 limit date from the institution of the suit, as no such claims were admitted under the Summary Settlement; to the cultivators, because it was by no means clear that the proprietors generally had in practice the power of ousting the cultivators at pleasure. The right of occupancy will not of course prevent the proprietor from claiming a reasonable increase of rent where the rent was too low before, or the land has become more productive. But with regard to a clause that has been inserted in the Settlement Administration paper that where the proprietor requires more land in consequence of the increase of his family, he may redeem it from the hereditary cultivator on paying him compensation, if required to do so by the Court, there may be some difficulty about this. Major Cracroft, however, states that the claim is in consonance with old local usage.
- 19. Among the cultivators Major Cracroft classes certain holders, whom he calls Mokurridar cultivators, who have been "admitted to proprietary right,"

   mortgage their land "paying a percentage nature of the distinction

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fore their average allowance is less than 10 per annum, and of course many of them get much less. The number of Lumburdars is far too great, and the remuneration altogether insufficient. Too many were put in at the Summary Settlement, and it was found impossible to reduce them all at once to a more just proportion, but opportunities are taken gradually to reduce the number as present incumbents die off, but there should be at least one or two head or Mokuddum Lumburdars in each village, and one only where the factions will admit of one, to whom should be assigned something more than the existing authorized Such an arrangement is particularly important in this District, where crime. and especially murders are so frequent. There have been several frightful murders, for instance, committed during the past year, scarcely any of the perpetrators of which have been discovered. The Police alone are quite unequal to dealing with this crime. Nothing can be done without the aid of the Headmen, and this the Headmen will not give unless they are properly paid for it, and it is made their special interest to give aid. I thought at one time of suggesting that the Malikana or an extra share in the Malikana, which has now been fixed on those inferior proprietors and non-proprietary cultivators, who previous to the present Settlement, never paid anything in ac

should be given to the to the main body of as of right it was

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fore their average allowance is less than 10 per annum, and of course many of them get much less. The number of Lumburdars is far too great, and the remuneration altogether insufficient. Too many were put in at the Summary Settlement, and it was found impossible to reduce them all at once to a more just proportion, but opportunities are taken gradually to reduce the number as present incumbents die off, but there should be at least one or two head or Mokuddum Lumburdars in each village, and one only where the factions will admit of one, to whom should be assigned something more than the existing authorized fees. Such an arrangement is particularly important in this District, where crime. and especially murders are so frequent. There have been several frightful murders, for instance, committed during the past year, scarcely any of the perpetrators of which have been discovered. The Police alone are quite unequal to dealing with this crime. Nothing can be done without the aid of the Headmen, and this the Headmen will not give unless they are properly paid for it, and it is made their special interest to give aid. I thought at one time of suggesting that the Malikana or an extra share in the Malikana, which has now been fixed on those inferior proprietors and non-proprietary cultivators, who previous to the present Settlement, never paid anything in addition to the Government demand, should be given to the Head-Lumburdars. This would have been no injustice to the main body of the proprietors, for they had no claim to this Malikana as of right it was only a question of the favor of the Government in resigning it, and then on their own holdings the proprietors have been generally assessed at infinitely higher rates than they ever had been under former Governments, but an extra share in this Malikana might have been accorded in the first instance. I found that it had been divided by the propriet tor too map harvets now to be reclaimed without causing great discount. Major Chowever looks to a considerable increase of this Malikana at up next The existing amount of new Malikana is shown in the Statement (page 137) to be Rupees 8,733-0-0, but to this must be 4,000-0-0 more from interior proprietors. Something has alread not enough for the additional remuneration of Headmen before the Lieutenant-Governor in October last sanctioned the grant Headmen of illaquas at the rate of I per cent, in the revenue c this measure though so lately announced has already begur It was only two days since that the Police Officer told me dars, a very influential man who had always held backhelp, having now come forward and enabled him had no prospect of bringing to light without the

21. I have said but little of the

- In paras 303-305, Major Cracroft gives a very complete account of the treatment of the non-proprietary cultivators in this District. The rule was that twelve years clear occupancy prior to British rule constituted the title to being recorded as hereditary cultivator. I think this was a very reasonable limit, and that a due consideration to the claims of both parties is apparent therein; to the proprietors, because it would not have been fair to make the 12 limit date from the institution of the suit, as no such claims were admitted under the Summary Settlement; to the cultivators, because it was by no means clear that the proprietors generally had in practice the power of ousting the cultivators at pleasure. The right of occupancy will not of course prevent the proprietor from claiming a reasonable increase of rent where the rent was too low before, or the land has become more productive. But with regard to a clause that has been inserted in the Settlement Administration paper that where the proprietor requires more land in consequence of the increase of his family, he may redeem it from the hereditary cultivator on paying him compensation, if required to do so by the Court, there may be some difficulty about this. Major Cracroft, however, states that the claim is in consonance with old local usage.
- 19. Among the cultivators Major Craeroft classes certain holders, whom he calls Mokurridar cultivators, who have been "admitted to proprietary right," that is who have the right to sell or mortgage their land "paying a percentage on the revenue to the proprietor." I do not see the nature of the distinction between these holders, and those other holders whom he has classed among the proprietors, calling them "inferior proprietors paying, besides the Government mand, a percentage fee as well." So also with regard to the Chahdar Cultias would appear, have proprietary rights, they ought also to be inferior or sub roprietors. The distinction to be drawn between non-proprietary cultivator, is not, it seems to me, as to work receives termed, or the land, for the hereditary cultivator often siderable share of the rent, but whether the occupant has the mortgaging his interest in the land. The distinction is and of more importance than may at first sight appear, for classed as non-proprietary cultivators, are severely dealt with to the term within which they may recover possession, and to me that all holders by proprietary right, as above same security for their rights.

Cracroft describes the total number of Lumberwhich they collect as Rs. 186-0-0, and there-

report and work, and indeed I have not yet been able to consider the report, which I have only just received, with the attention it deserves, but the reason of my thus somewhat prematurely writing about it, is that it is already before you, and this I was anxious if possible that the Lieuteuant Governer, under whose eyes Major Cracroft has been working so immediately and for so long, should have the opportunity of passing final orders on this report before be leaves the country. The report I think will be of general interest at the present time when a good deal of attention is being paid to the subject, in those parts in which the rights of proprietors and cultivators are discussed, but it will be of special and very important interest in all its parts to all Civil Officers who may be employed in this District, particularly in the valuable description it gives of the physical characteristics of the country and of the important tribes with their principal men by which the country is peopled. I look upon the account given of the principal men as one of the most useful parts of the report—it is an immense thing to learn from an Officer of Major Cracroft's experience and knowledge what the character and circumstances of the principal men in the District are, who among them are most deserving of trust, and against whom and in what respects we ought to be specially on our guard. No one with less experience and patient observation than Major Cracroft could have given the same amount of impotant information respecting the District, and it is not probable that any Civil Officer hereafter will acquire the same experience.

ment for this great work which he has brought to a close with so much ability and perseverence. The assessments from all I can hear of them are most satisfactory, and in regard to the Judicial work the amount of labour and patience bestowed on it, is I think almost unparallelled; the number of cases disposed of in the course of the Settlement, 47,420, is immense, while all the rights claimed in them have been determined after the most complete investigation, and with great care and discernment. It is with much pleasure also that I endorse the opinion of Major Cracroft in regard to the subordinate Officers employed under him in the Settlement as far as I am acquainted with them. I particularly recommend to the notice of Government the services of Extra Assistant Hookum Chund. He has been no less remarkable for ability, industry and patient care, with which he has done his work, than for the high character for thorough honesty and fairness, which he has obtained in the estimation of the people for whom he has worked

I have &c.,

E. L. BRANDRETH, COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT.

(True Copy.)

T. LINCOLN,
Officiating Superintendent.